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Vaisakha 18, 1895 (Saka)

# Lok Sabha Debates

(Seventh Session)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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## LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, May 8, 1973/Vaisakha 18, 1895 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Request for Rail Concession made by World Council for Cultural Relations**

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*1001. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rail concession applied for by the World Council for Cultural Relations for visiting memorial of freedom fighter, Swami Vivekanand at Kanya Kumari during the Silver Jubilee year was not grant d on the ground of financial implications;

(b) the extent of financial implications of the concession applied for; and

(c) whether the request for Rail concession by Council was of specific nature or of general nature ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The monetary value of concession to this party would be Rs. 1412/-in IIIrd Class, Rs. 1470/-in Second Class and Rs. 1500/-in First Class at the rate of 50% concession in IIIrd Class fares, 25% in Second Class fares and 15% in First Class fares.

(c) The request was of specific nature in that the concession was requested for a party of twenty persons for their travel from New Delhi to Trivandrum and back during June, 1973

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : May I know whether rail concession had been given to this council at any time prior to this to visit the Memorial of Swami Vivekananda or any other place in India, and if so, when ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : So far as the visit to the memorial of Swami Vivekananda is concerned, the concession was given last year when the inauguration took place, and after that, no concession was given for journey to the Vivekananda memorial. Concessions are given for a number of purposes, but it was found that the giving of concession for this purpose would be setting up a new precedent, and many such demands would come up. That was why we could not agree to the proposal.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं–विश्वपरिषद् रजत जयन्ती वर्ष के दौरान किस पार्टी ने आप से रियायत मांगी थी? दूसरे–रेल द्वारा विद्यार्थी वर्ग को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी रियायत दी जाती है, हिस्टौरिकल कांग्रेस और साइंस कांग्रेस को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी रियायत दी जाती है? यदि इन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाए तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस पार्टी को यदि यह रियायत दे दी जाती तो रेलवे को केवल 4300 रुपए का घाटा आता, जबकि स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी राष्ट्र के प्रेरणा स्त्रोत रहे। ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि विश्व परिषद् की रजत जयन्ती थी, रेल मंत्रालय को इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करने में कौनसी कठिनाई आने वाली थी जो आप ने इस को अस्वीकार कर दिया।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र. रकम की बात नहीं है, हालांकि फाइनेंशल इम्पलीकेशन्ज भी इसमें हैं, साल भर के अन्दर जो रियात दी जाती हैं वे दो करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा की हो जाती हैं। रजत जयन्ती की यात्रा के लिए यदि यह सुविधा दी जाती है तो फिर अन्यत्र भी देनी पड़ती। इसी लिये मैंने प्रारंभ में बताया है कि हम एक नया प्रेसिडेंस कायम नहीं करना चाहते थे। वैसे मैंने बजट भाषण पर भी कहा था– जो लड़के एथलीटस, आदि जाते हैं, उन को यह कन्सेशन दिया जाता है और आगे भी दिया जायगा, लेकिन रजत जयन्ती के नाम पर कन्सेशन दिया जाय, यह एक नई परम्परा हो जायगी।

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :** गर्मी के दिनों में हवा खाने या सैर-सपाटे के लिए अमीर लोग हिल स्टेशन पर जाते हैं तो रेलवे उन को कन्सेशन देती है, लेकिन स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी के लिए, जिन का स्मारक हमारे लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रेरणा का श्रोत बनने वाला है, ऐसी पवित्र जगह पर लोग जाते हैं तो उन को कन्सेशन देने की नई परम्परा क्यों नही डाली जाती है ?

**श्री एल० एन० मिश्र .** स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी के लिये हमारे मनो में कम इज्जत नही है, उनके स्मारक के उद्घाटन के समय कन्सेशन दिया गया था, सारे देश भर के लोग वहां गये थे । इस समय 20 आदमी जाना चाहते थे जो दिल्ली से त्रिवेन्द्रम तथा वहां से कन्याकुमारी जा कर दिल्ली वापस आना चाहते थे। इस लिए देखा गया कि अगर इस तरह से कन्सेशन देंगे तो फिर आगे और नई-नई बातें आयेंगी। फिर भी एक बात कह दू– अगर माननीय सदस्य सीरियस हों तो इस को रीथिंकिग कर के कर दूगा।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मगर रीथिंकिग करके उसके पक्ष में फैसला कीजियेगा, विरोध मे नही।

**श्री एल० एन० मिश्र :** हमने कहा है— कर दूगा ।

**Goa-Gujarat Collaboration in setting up an Irrigation Project to utilise the Water of Damanaganga River**

*1002. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA .

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goa Administration and Gujarat Government have agreed to collaborate in setting up an irrigation project o utilise the waters of the Damanaganga river ;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement and

(c) whether the Centre has also agreed to help both the States in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) :** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) to (c). The Damanaganga Project, a joint venture of Government of Gujarat, centrally administrated area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, was accepted by the Planning Commission in December 1972 for inclusion in the respective developmental plans.

The project which will be executed by the Government of Gujarat envisages sharing of benefits and costs as follows:—

| | Gujarat | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | Daman | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost (Rs. crores) | 19·02 | 3·81 | 1 57 | 24·40 |
| Irrigation (hectares) | 36,827 | 6,880 | 2,833 | 46,540 |
| Water Supply (Mgd.) | 40 | 12·75 | 5·25 | 58 |

Power--one MW (to be shared by three beneficiaries)

The principles of shares costs as agreed to are the following.—

(*i*) The cost of the dam (1566·38 lakhs) chargeable to *irrigation* is distributed in the ratio of 91 (Gujarat) : 17 (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) : 7 (Daman) *i. e* in the ratio of the respective areas irrigated.

(*ii*) The cost of the dam chargeable to *Water Supply* (Rs. 276·42 lakhs) is distributed in the ratio of 40 (Gujarat): 18 (Union Territories), the further break up for the Union Territories being on the basis of respective quantum of water supplies viz. 12·75 mgd. (Dadra Nagar Haveli) and 5·25 mgd (Daman), these being in the ratio of 17: 7 *i. e.* on the same ratio of area irrigated in each territory.

(iii) The cost of canals (Rs. 575·30 lakhs) is apportioned in the same ratio as in (i) above.

(iv) The cost of power component (Rs. 21.30 lakhs) is also apportioned in the same ratio as in (i) above. No part of the cost of Head Works is allocated to power since very small quantum of Hydro-Power is proposed to be generated.

The project is expected to be completed in the Fifth Plan. The outlays on the projects will be provided from year to year within the Annual Plan programmes for the respective administrations as finalised by Planning Commission.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : What is the proposed site for location of the dam, what is its height and the width of the foundation, what is the total submerged area and on what principle have the height and width been fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I am sorry I do not have figure of the width of the dam or the submerged area. But the height and the width are fixed according to the capacity required. Here it is for irrigation of 1·15 lakhs acres and daily supply of 58 million gallons of water. So we have an estimate of the amount of water required for storing. This is the consideration on which these details are fixed.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : What was the original proposal for this project forwarded by the Government of Gujarat to the Union Government and whether it has been accepted *in toto* or has been modified ? If modified, to what exetent modified ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There has been no modification. The project as submitted was examined in consultation with the Union Territory and accepted and approved

**Names of Railway projects for conversion in States of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh**

+

*1003. SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA :
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFJALPURKAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) the names of the Railway Conversion projects which are in hand at present in the States of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the names of the approved conversion projects in the State of Mysore ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Conversion of the Guntakal-Bangalore MG section to B. G., part of which falls in Mysore State. The work on this project is already in progress.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : The railways have drawn a perspective plan for the conversion of about 3,200 km. of metre gauge into broad gauge at a cost of Rs. 230 crores. May I know from the hon Minister, for the rapid industrial development, particularly of the Rayalaseema area and parts of Mysore, whether he would consider the conversion of Guntakal-Secunderabad line, or, whether he would consider the taking up of this line immediately ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : This question was about this particular section from Guntakal to Bangalore, and I said that this is under progress. It is 280 km. long and it will be completed in about three and a half years and it would cost us about Rs. 17 crores. About the new suggestion, I cannot say anything at this stage. I have already said in my budget speech the new proposals that we have under consideration and the new proposals that have been sanctioned. If that particular project finds a place there, then alone that can be taken up. We have a perspective planning for 15 to 20 years and 3,200 km. of railway lines have to be converted from metre gauge to broad gauge.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA . My question was very specific about the conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge. In view of the fact that Bangalore being the capital of the Mysore State and Mangalore being a harbour, there is no link between Mangalore and Bangalore. The Hasan line is now under construction. Plans have been formulated for constructing broad gauge lines, and in that context, we were given

to understand that metre gauge lines would be converted into broad gauge. This is a metre gauge line. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, in this process of construction of the railway line itself, he would consider to have it as a broad gauge one.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have gone through the proposals that have been made, and I do not find that section in our list.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: The statement given by the hon. Minister is only about Mysore. The question pertains to Mysore and Andhra. Which are the projects, regarding the conversion, that have been taken up in Andhra Pradesh ? Particularly, I want to know whether it is a fact that the Government have sanctioned some of the railway lines for conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge, that is Belgaum to Bangalore, Guntakal to Hyderabad, Hubli to Guntakal, Sholapur to Hubli, and Hasan to Mangalore, and one narrow gauge line, Chickballapur to Bangalore.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : About this line connecting Andhra and Mysore States, I have studied it already. We have sanctioned for Andhra some surveys; the surveys have started. As regards the others, I have no information at this stage, and most probably we are not going to take up any new line.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know from the hon. Minister–as the conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge from Guntakal to Bangalore is part of the programme of linking two State capitals with broad gauge-Bangalore to Secunderabad whether any representation has been received from some MPs that the other portion is also completed, namely, the conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge from Guntakal to Secunderabad, linking the two State capital with broad gauge? That is one thing.

Another thing is the conversion of Dronachellam to Guntur metre gauge into broad gague. These two are in the backward areas of Rayalaseema and so, may I known whether the hon. Minister has given considerable thought to this aspect, namely, this line is designed to connect two State capitals with broad gauge ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have stated earlier that the Guntakal-Bangalore line is in progress. About the other lines, there are 10 projects that we have under the perspective planning, and in that, it does not figure. Again, in the five lines that are being taken up, there also, it does not figure. Planning is a continuing process and in view of the importance of the subject, I will try to look into it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge, and it is part of the programme of connecting two State capitals with broad gauge. One portion has already been taken up by the hon. Minister.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There are many capitals where one portion is covered by broad gauge and the other by metre gauge. There are other States also like that. Even Allahabad has got like that: Banaras has got like that. We have limited ourselves to an additional amount of about Rs. 230 crores in the fifth Plan and we have to make allotments out of the Rs. 230 crores or so. I have written to the Planning Commission for the increased allotement. If we get more allotment, we shall take up new lines. There is hardly any difference between conversion and new lines in the matter of costs.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : His predecessor Hanumanathaiya made a commitment in this House that this would be taken up.... .. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. B. GIRI : While answering an earlier supllementary, the hon. Minister said that metre-gauge to broad-gauge conversions and some new lines had been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh. Which are those new lines ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I had mentioned that survey work had been sanctioned for some new lines.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : What are those lines ? I want the names. Bibinagar-Nadikudi ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about projects which are in hand at present in the States of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and the names of approved conversion projects in the State of Mysore. If you want about survey of future ones, you ask a specific question.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Just now the hon. Minister said that survey was being done for some new lines. I want to know only the names of those lines.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot help if the Minister said so.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Some surveys have been ordered. I do not have the names now; I should like to have some time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : From the answer, the hon. Minister will never respond to the wishes of the people of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. In Mysore State even the outmoded system of carrying people in narrow gauge prevails from Chickballapur to Mysore. Let alone the conversion of metre gauge into broadgauge, even the narrow gauge system is allowed to prevail. Even the new railway line from Hasan to Mangalore which is under construction is metreguage even though the plans envisaged a broadgauge line. Therefore the entire system has to be changed. In the South India States like Andhra Pradesh and Mysore the entire system of conversion of narrow gauge into metre-gauge and metre-gauge into broad gauge should be reviewed by the hon. Minister.,

MR. SPEAKER : I am waiting for your question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : We are not satisfied with what had been announced in the budget. Therefore, I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would review the whole situation in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, taking into account the conversion of existing gauges and the laying of new lines (*Interruptions*)

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि हम रीथिंकिंग करें और रीकंसीडर करें। मैंने बतलाया कि योजना आयोग से जब पैसा मिलेगा तभी कोई नई बात सोची जा सकती है। अभी हमारे हाथ बंधे हुए हैं। हमें को दस का कन्वर्जन करना है और पाच नई लाइनें खोलनी हैं। यह पन्द्रह योजनाएं हमारे सामने हैं। इस से आगे हम नही जा सकते है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : On the last occasion, when I raised a question with regard to the wretched condition of coal siding Platform at Miraj Junction and enquired of the Minister as to when it was likely to be reconstructed, I was told in his reply that in view of the likely conversion from Miraj to Bangalore, that matter would not be taken up immediatlely. But, now, we are told that the matter of conversion from Miraj to Bangalore is not all under consideration. That means that both the things would not be taken up at any time.

So, I want to know whether the question of conversion from Miraj to Belgaum or Bangalore is likely to be taken up or not. If it is to be taken up, may I know when ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Sir, to be frank, this was not a question of taking up one section but this is a question of conversion of all sections of the railways. As regards conversion with regard to this particular section, I have not got the inforamation with me. But, as I said, so far as conversion and construction of lines are concerned, I have only got these projects about which I have already stated.

**Reaction of Bihar Government to the New proposal of the Central Government regarding sharing of waters of Sone River among Bihar, M. P. and U. P.**

*1004. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government's new proposal for the sharing of waters of Sone river among Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh has recently been rejected by the Bihar Government;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefore; and

(c) whether Centre proposes to revise its stand in regard to the Diversion of Sone water ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The Madhya Pradesh Government have proposed the Bansagar Project on river Sone for acceptance by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Developmental plans of Madhya Pradesh.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have been urging that the Bansagar Project is the only source of irrigation to the famine stricken plateau areas in Mirzapur district and that the Bansagar Project proposed by the Madhya Pradesh Government should be modified to make provision of irrigation in this area also.

The Government of Bihar have protested against the Bansagar Project as proposed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh involving diversion of the Sone waters to the Tons river in another basin, on the ground that it will affect the large irrigation system in Bihar from the Sone lower down where the position of supplies is stated to be already difficult.

Discussions on the project have been held with the three States and efforts continue to be made to evolve proposals which might be acceptable to all the three States, and it is hoped that a settlement will be arrived at amongst the States in the near future.

**श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने स्टेटमेंट को देखा। इस संदर्भ में मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि सोन नदी में जो नहर बनाने की व्यवस्था हुई वह बिहार में कब से शुरू हुई और बिहार उस सोन नदी के पानी का लाभ कब से उठा रहा है, और कुल कितने एकड़ की सिंचाई होती थी?

क्या यह बात भी सत्य है कि 1957-58 में भारत सरकार के योजना आयोग से स्वीकृति लेकर 1968 में 16 करोड़ रु० खर्च करके सोन बैराज भी बना लिया गया और उस से हाई लेविल कैनाल भी निकाली जा रही है। क्या यह बात सही है कि बान सागर में बांध बन जाने से बिहार में जो सोन के पानी से सिंचाई हो रही है उस में बाधा पहुंचेगी?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO)**: As regards Sone river, the irrigation data was not clear. However, the area of land that has been irrigated in the earlier period was about 6 lakhs acres. Taking into account the subsequent developments, about 13 lakhs acres is being irrigated during all seasons.

I would also submit that when we are dealing with this question, we are giving full allowance and we are not interfering with the water supply. So far as these six lakhs acres are concerned, they are given first priority and any action that would be taken will safeguard the old irrigation areas.

**श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या भारत सरकार ने यह मान लिया है कि जिस नदी के पानी का काम सिंचाई में आता है उस का पानी दूसरे किसी बेसिन में डाई-वर्ट करके बिजली पैदा करने के काम में नहीं दिया जाएगा? यदि हां, तो क्या यह बात सत्य है कि बान सागर बांध का पानी मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई के दृष्टिकोण से नहीं बल्कि विद्युत पैदा करने के दृष्टिकोण से से टौंस नदी में डाइवर्ट किया जा में रहा है?

क्या यह बात सही है कि बिहार सरकार की मुख्य आपत्ति यह है कि अगर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को बिजली पैदा करनी ही है तो उस को बान सागर में जहां बांध बन रहा है हाइड्रो इलैक्ट्रिक का काम प्रारम्भ करें? और क्या यह भी सत्य है कि बिहार सरकार ने यह कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में जहां अभी तक सिंचाई के लिए कोई एरिया डेवलप नहीं किया गया है, और हमारे यहां जो डेलटा में भूमि है 24 लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई करने का एक मात्र साधन है..... .....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप तो भाषण कर रहे हैं, सवाल कीजिये।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं सवाल ही कर रहा हूं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब भारत सरकार ने इस बात को मान लिया है कि सिंचाई के पानी को डाइवर्ट कर के बिजली पैदा करने के काम में नहीं दिया जायेगा तो उस दृष्टिकोण से बान सागर में जो बिहार सरकार की आपत्ति है, उस में जिन क्षेत्रों की सिंचाई की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है उस दृष्टिकोण से जो पानी का बटवारा करना चाहिये, उसका ध्यान रखते हुए बटवारा कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There is a general rule that where water is required for irrigation we do not allow water to be used if it is only for generation of power; that is to say irrigation has the highest priority. In the case of Bansagar, M.P. Government wants to take the water to the other side for irrigation, not for power. Power will be incidental Water in its passage falls down and generates some power. That is incidental. Otherwise, the claim of M. P. is that they want the water for the Rewa plateau and on that basis discussions are taking place

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा. मेरे सवाल का उत्तर नहीं आया। क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बिजली पैदा करने के लिए बान सागर बांध के पानी को टोंस नदी में डाइवर्ट कर के बिजली पैदा करने का प्रोपोजल किया है कि नहीं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : That is what I have said very clearly. M.P. Government wants to divert some water to the other side to irrigate the Rewa plateau which is supposed to be one of the chronically drought-affected areas If power is produced incidentally, there can be no objection.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : It appears from the newspapers that the Sone Basin Committee is claring 9 million acre-feet of water to maintain the old canal system and it seems their claim has been rejected. I want to know whether this request will be accepted pending a final solution, in view of the fact that inter-State water disputes will be prolonged

DR. K. L. RAO : The old irrigation area requires 5 million acre-feet and that is a accepted. The rest is under discussion.

श्री बाबू राम भक्षिरवार : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश में अमर कन्टक से जो सेंट्रल इण्डिया में जितनी नदियां बहती हैं वे मध्य प्रदेश से निकलती है और पूरब से पश्चिम को जो बहने वाली नदियां हैं अधिकांश नदियो के पानी का भाग मध्य प्रदेश में पड़ेगा, तो अगर इसी प्रकार से विरोध होते रहेंगे तो मध्य प्रदेश को पानी मिल सकेगा कि नहीं ? जैसे बान सागर बांध जिस इलाके मे बनाया जा रहा है पूरे इलाके मे 25 साल से कभी इरीगेशन नहीं हुआ है, हमेशा वहा अकाल पड़ा करता था। उस अकाल की स्थिति को मिटाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित आप का सवाल होना चाहिए। मंत्री जी चाहे तो जवाब दें।

DR K. L. RAO : It is true M. P. occupies a very important part in our country. It is a central plateau and waters flow is all direction to the north, south, east and west It is nowhere stated that these waters are not to be used for M.P. In fact M.P. has got the least amount of irrigation at the moment and therefore, we should use these waters for irrigating M.P. Bansagar is one such project intended for supplying water to some areas in M.P.

MR SPEAKER : The simple question is the rejection of the proposal by the Bihar Government. You can ask questions which are relevant to that.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह सच है इस बीच मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियो के बीच—मंत्रियो और अधिकारियो के स्तर पर—कई बार बातचीत हो चुकी है और अभी तक समझौते का कोई रास्ता नहीं निकल सका है; यदि हां, तो फिर मंत्री महोदय इस विवाद का

हल निकालने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं, ताकि तीनों राज्यों को सिंचाई सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ सही ढंग से मिल सकें।

DR. K. L. RAO : No Sir. In the case of this conflict the differences have been much narrowed down and very little difference now exists. Actually, two of the Chief Ministers have even signed the agreement. Therefore, with a little more give and take I expect it will be possible for us to arrive at a solution of this problem.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : The Minister has stated that 13 lakh acres of land which is being irrigated at the moment shall not be affected by any distribution of water between Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Bihar. May I know from the hon. Minister what is going to be the fate of the Sone High Level Canal, which is being constructed, with the approval of the Planning Commission and with the Central Government funds to the tune of Rs. 16 crores? So that High Level Canal going to get water after this Bansagar project comes into being? Is there any truth in the impression that Dr. Rao is unduly pressurising the Bihar Government to concede his demand?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is unfortunate that whenever we try to make up or settle the differences, one party or the other accuses us of partiality. Bihar said that I was not partial. Now the hon. Member says that I am not impartial. I am always prepared for such charges. In facts, these issues are discussed by the Chief Ministers across the table. I simply sit there. There is no question of pressurisation. In fact, I have got the least amount of pressure.

Coming to the main question, this is a very important river which has got a large number of chronically drought areas surrounding it in all the three regions in Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Bihar. Our aim is to see that some projects are started in the Fifth Plan in this vital area. We want to settle this conflict as soon as possible. Water will be provided for the Sone High Level Canal as well.

**श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश, इन तीनों राज्यों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था, जिसमें बिहार सरकार ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा था कि सिंचाई के लिए व्यवस्था की जा सकती है, किन्तु व्यावसायिक रूप से बिजली नहीं पैदा की जा सकती है। इस का अर्थ यह है कि अगर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार अपनी योजना को आगे बढ़ाती है, तो उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि बिहार में जो भूमि सैकड़ों वर्षों से सिंचित हो रही है, उस में सिंचाई नहीं हो सकेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जो समझौता कराने जा रही है, क्या उस में बिहार सरकार द्वारा कही गई बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाएगा।

DR. K. L. RAO : I have not followed the question. But, as I have already said, we allow diversion only for irrigation purposes. During the process of irrigation if they have some power generation, we will have no objection to that.

**श्री दामोदर पांडे** : मंत्री महोदय का विश्वास है कि बनसागर बनने के बाद भी सोन कैनाल में पानी मिलता रहेगा और उस का इरिगेशन पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा। रिहंद डैम बनने के बाद यह तय हुआ था कि छः हजार क्यूसिक पानी साल भर में लगातार वहां से रिलीज होगा और सोन कैनाल को फीड करेगा। लेकिन जब-जब हस्तिया नक्षत्र में पानी की कमी होती है, तब कभी भी यह महसूस नहीं किया गया कि सोन को कान्टीन्युअसली पानी की सप्लाई होती है और जिस जमीन की सिंचाई होती है, उसको पूरा पानी मिल पाता है। रिहंद डैम के अनुभव के आधार पर क्या यह संदेह करने का कारण नहीं है, कि दूसरे डैम बनने के बाद और टोंस नदी में पानी डाईवर्ट करने के बाद बिहार की इरिगेशन प्राजैक्टस पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा और जिस जमीन सिंचाई होती है, वहां काफी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ेगा?

DR. K. L. RAO : The Rihand dam has not done any harm to Bihar. If at all it has done good. The Rihand dam is a storage dam to conserbe monsoo. water which otherwise goes waste. Then

this water issued during the months when there is little flow in the river Therefore that is a useful project The only complaint that the Bihar Government has is that if this water is regulated properly, then they can utilise it for rabi and other crops in a much better way Now water is released without any notice I entirely agree with the hon Member that some understanding between the States has to be arrived at In fact, the Bihar Government has to give some power to the Rihand dam in exchange for the water This is one of the aspects we are discussing

Mr. Speaker So much time has been taken on this single Question There has almost been a mini-debate on it

**निर्वाचन प्रक्रिया मे परिवर्तन**

*1005 **श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी** क्या **विधि , न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या किसी निर्वाचन मे मत पत्रो पर हस्ताक्षर करने की प्रथा को समाप्त करने, उन्हे पच करने तथा बूथ के अनुसार, उसी दिन गिनती किए जाने सम्बन्धी सुझावो पर सरकार ने विचार किया है ,

(ख) यदि हा तो इन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध मे विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलो के क्या-क्या मत है ?

**विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मत्रालय में राज्य मत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिह चौधरी)** : (क) और (ख) सरकार का विचार है कि विद्यमान प्रक्रिया मे किसी परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता नही है।

(ग) राजनीतिक दलो मे से कुछ ने मतो की गणना करने की प्रक्रिया का पुनरीक्षण करने के पक्ष मे विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, जब कि अन्य दल इसके विरुद्ध है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मतपत्रो पर हस्ताक्षर करने की नई प्रथा न केवल मतदान की गुप्तता का उल्लघन करती है, अपितु मतदाता मे इस भय का सचार करती है कि उस के मतदान के बारे मे पता लग जाएगा। क्या मत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि 1971 के चुनाव मे नई दिल्ली जैसे राजधानी के क्षेत्र के प्रबुद्ध मतदाताओ ने इस डर से मतदान नही किया कि उन को हस्ताक्षर करने पडेंगे और बाद मे सरकार उस बारे मे पता लगा लेगी ? मै जानना चाहता हू कि मतपत्रो पर हस्ताक्षर करना अनिवार्य क्यो किया गया।

**श्री नीतिराज सिह चौधरी** : चूकि लोग दुसरे का नाम बता कर वोट देते थे, इस लिए हस्ताक्षर की प्रतिक्रिया अपनाई गई ताकि लोग बोगस वोटिग न करे।

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी** : अगर इस तर्क को मान लिया जाए कि लोग दूसरे आदमियो का नाम बता कर गलत वोटिंग करते थे, तो क्या वे दूसरे आदमियो के हस्ताक्षर बना कर गलत वोट नही दे सकते ? इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध केवल हस्ताक्षर करने वाले लोगो से नही है। हमारे देश मे अगूठा लगाने वाले मतदाता ज्यादा है। अगूठा का विश्लेषण किस प्रकार होगा ?

अभी तक यह परिपाटी थी कि चुनाव कमीशन राजनैतिक दलो के प्रतिनिधियो का सम्मेलन बुला कर उन के साथ विचार-विनियम करने के बाद चुनाव पद्धति मे नये तरीके अपनाने के सम्बन्ध मे निर्णय करता था। क्या यह सच है कि इस परिपाटी का परित्याग कर दिया गया है और चुनाव कमीशन केवल सत्तारूढ दल को विश्वास मे लेता है और विरोधी दलो से बात नही करता है ? चुनाव पद्धति मे सशोधन के लिए इस सदन मे एक कानून आया था, जिस पर विचार के लिए सयुक्त प्रवर समिति बनी थी। उस समिति ने कुछ सिफारिशे की थी । मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या वे सिफारिशे बट्टे-खाते मे डाल दी गई है,

या सरकार उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनावों से पहले उन पर विचार करेगी और निर्णय लेगी।

**श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :** चुनाव कमीशन अनुभव के बाद चुनाव प्रक्रिया में जो कुछ परिवर्तन आवश्यक समझता है, करता है। यह बात सही है कि दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त समिति बनी थी, उस ने सारी बातों पर विचार कर के अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है। उस कमेटी के सामने भी ये सारी बातें आई थीं और इस सिलसिले में एक बिल जल्दी ही सदन के सामने आयेगा।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मैंने पूछा था कि उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव के पूर्व आयेगा या बाद में आयेगा ?

**श्री नीति राज सिंह चौधरी :** जल्दी आयगा-इस का अर्थ है कि उस के पहले आजायेगा।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** आप की जल्दी पांच साल की भी होती है।

**श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :** हमारी जल्दी पांच दिन की भी होती है।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र:** क्या यह सही है कि दस्तखत करने की प्रणाली से गोलमोल बहुत कम हुआ है, बोगस वोटिंग कम हुआ है। इस की पुष्टि के लिये सरकार गांव के चौकीदार को भी रखती है ताकि वह दस्तखतों के साथ यह भी पहचान करे कि यह सही आदमी सही दस्तखत कर रहा है।

**श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :** दस्तखतो की प्रक्रिया अपनाने से बोगस वोटिंग की शिकायतें बहुत कम हो गई हैं .....

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** बिलकुल गलत है।

**श्री शशि भूषण :** क्या यह बात सही है कि कुछ लोगों ने और खास कर कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तत्वों ने, जो प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास नही करते यह शिकायत की कि मतपत्रो में विदेशी स्याही इस्तेमाल हुई है। लेकिन यह दस्तखत ही एक ऐसा कारण बना जिस से हिंदुस्तान की जनता को विश्वास हुआ कि विदेशी स्याही इस्तेमाल नही हुई और सही चुनाव हुआ है : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दस्तखत करने से क्या जनता का प्रजातन्त्र में और ज्यादा विश्वास बढ़ा है तथा जो अराष्ट्रीय तत्व—बलराज मधोक जैसे यह कहते थे कि विदेशी स्याही का इस्तेमाल हुआ है, उस के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी अपना निर्णय दिया है.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बहस में न पड़ें, प्रश्न पुछें।

**श्री शशि भूषण :** मैं यही पूछ रहा हूं कि दस्तखत करने से लोगों का प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास बढा है तथा लोगों ने जो झूठे आरोप लगाये, वे गलत साबित हुए। अटल जी ने कहा है कि दिल्ली में बहुत से लोक दस्तखत करने की वजह से मत देने नहीं गये या मत देने गये ?

**श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :** माननीय सदस्य ने तीन प्रश्न पूछें हैं—पहला स्याही की बाबत—यह मामला हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया था और उस के निर्णय एक वाक्य को पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं—

'figments of a fertile but frustrated imagination.'

दूसरी बात उन्होने यह पूछी है कि दस्तखत की प्रक्रिया अपनाने से प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास बढ़ा है—उत्तर है —हां। तीसरा प्रश्न—क्या इस से मत डालनेवालों की संख्या बढ़ी है यह प्रश्न चूंकि इस से नही उठता है इस लिये इस की जानकारी मैं ने हासिल नही की है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The matter which has to be given the highest priority is the question of secrecy of the ballot. Everything else is subordinate to that. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister whether it is not a fact that this practice of taking signatures on every ballot paper vitiates the principle of complete secrecy of the ballot and, secondly, whether for the same reason, the other suggestion which is mentioned in the question, namely, that

votes should be counted booth-wise, the Practice which has been given up in the last election, will also not be reverted to. In order to ensure secrecy of the ballot, the question of taking signatures should also be abandoned, and also the practice of counting votes not booth by booth but by mixing all the ballot papers togehter should be continued to be adhered to.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: The practice of counting votes after mixing all the ballot papers of a constituency together and then counting has been found to be useful. Because by adopting this method, the question of intimidation, pressure and coercion, etc, is reduced to certain extent. Therefore, the Election Commission proposes to continue that System of counting. The Joint Committee that considered this matter has also recommended the continuance of this process.

About the secrecy of the ballot, all the efforts have been and shall continue to be to see that the secrecy is maintained.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI RAJPAYEE : How!

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Originally, the system was that as soon as a ballot was given, the number of the ballot was entered on the voters' list maintained by the Returning Officer.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That was objectionable also.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: By noting the number on the voters' list, it may be known as to who has voted for whom. So that system in now given up and the number will not be noted, instead the signature or the thumb impression is taken on the counterfoil. Therefore, it will not be known for whom he has voted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How?

MR SPEAKER : Your question was whether that system shall continue or not.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is not a reply. He said that he is maintaining the secrecy of the ballot by taking the signature on the counterfoil. How is it ?

If the counterfoils are examined, the signatures will reveal which man has voted for which person.

SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL : I would like to know fron the hon Minister whether it is a fact the Opposition Leaders are criticising the working of the Election Commission as the Election Commission is not working at the behest of the Opposition Leaders. If so, what is the remedy with the Government of India to satisfy the Opposition Leaders ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : As my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta has pointed out rightly secrecy of ballot is the *Sine qua non* of free and fair elections. As more than 75 of our population is illiterate, thumb impression means their identification. May not be at time of counting, but if there is any election dispute. then at the time of recounting, it is recounted ballot by ballot and each signature and each marking is also identified. If is not at the time of the general counting but at the time of election dispute, who has voted for whom can be identified. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the recent Bangla Desh elections where they had their boothwise counting as also counting at the booth itself ? As a result the counting was finished in one day and the next day the result was announced I want to know whether that procedure will be adopted in our country also.

MR SPEAKER : This subject requires a regular debate. It can not be covered in a single question.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : It is considered that the purpose is to maintain the secrecy of voting. But I can assure that the signature or the thumb impression is not taken at the ballot which is opened for recount. It is on the counterfoil which is not opened during recount. So nobody can know for whom a person has voted.

About the experince my friend has referred to Bangla Desh, here counting under the law is to be done by the Returning Officer and the Returning Officer canont be present at each and every polling station. Therefore, the ballot boxes have to be taken and counted at one place.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In that case, change the law,

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The basic principle of a fair election is impartiality in the conduct of elections. Several complaints have been alleged and I think the Minister may also be aware of them, that to conduct elections in the rural areas particularly where illeterate masses are concentrated, there Government officials and teachers who are engaged for the polling duties influence the electorate and if that is so does the Government-hold any view in this rogard to have any alternative arrangament for the conduct of elections at least in rural areas ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY We appoint persons who have no such personal interests and wherever complaints are received action is taken against them.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : After signature and thumb inpression has been introduced, has he received reports from many places that ordinary people and illeterate people are afraid that secrecy may be affected, that secrecy may be divulged, and that is why they did not go to polling booths to cast their votes and their votes were cast by certain other interested parties ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: No such complaint has been received by the Government.

**Permission Letters issued to Durg Manufacturing Firms without specifying the Capacity**

1006 SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) wether some permission letters have been issued during the last three years to some drug manufacturing firms to manufacture certain drugs and pharmaceutical items without specifying the capacity therein ;

'(b) if so, the names of these firms and the items covered by each permission letters; and

(c) wether some of the firms have taken undue advantage of these permission letters which do not specify the capacity and have achieved unauthorised expansion of formulation capacity to the detriment of Indian pharmaceutical industrial growth ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH ): (a) No permission letters other than industrial Licences and registration by the DGTT have been issued during the last three years.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister be pleased to state whether some permission letters were issued from 1952 (when the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951 came in to force to 1965 to some drug manufacturing firms to manufacture certain drugs and pharmaceuticals without specifying any capacity thereon and without any legal backing from the Industries Development and Regulation Act or any other law ? Is so, will the Minister withdraw or cancel such permission letters immediately ? Will the Minister tell us the names of these firms and the items covered by each permission letter ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I received the letter only yesterday afternoon. The original question was for 3 years only. Now I got the letter that you wanted it from 1952. I will get the information. I could not collect all the information after I got your latter yesterday afternoon.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : I gave the letter on 4th May; now we are on 8th May; 5 days have passed. Original Question was admitted on 16th of last month.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : The original question was for 3 years. Now again I received this letter yesterday afternoon that he wants from 1962

MR. SPEAKER : There were certain holidays, you must know that.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : There was no holiday when I met you. Immediately I drafted that letter and handed over to our office here.

MR. SPEAKER : It should have gone to him on the next day which was a holiday.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I undertake to submit all the list.

**MR. SPEAKER** : Yes, he is very keen for that information.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA** : What is the impact of such permission letters on your foreign exchange position ? They are making huge profits and they are repatriating them and they are also building huge assets in our country. So, we are losing valuable foreign exchange.

**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH** : I am aware of this. To give the answer properly I may give the time but I would like to reply about certain companies who have exceeded licensed capacity. They are :

| | | Licensed cap. | Actual pro. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sarabhai Chemicals | Vitamin C | 120 tons | 350 tons |
| Pfizer Ltd. | Tetracycline | 14 tons | 39 tons |
| Cyanamid | do | 10 tons | 16 tons |
| Roche | Vitamin A | 15 mmu | 25 mmu |
| Bayer | Chloroquibphexphate | 4 tons | 22 tons |

**MR. SPEAKER** : Kindly lay it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH** : These firms are producing more than the licensed capacity and, as such this production is unauthorised. But we are in short supply of these medicines. In addition to these we are importing. So, this is a problem which will have to be looked into very carefully.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : जिन फर्मों को आप ने लाइसेंस दिये है, जितनी मात्रा उत्पादन की थी उतनी मात्रा में उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। ऐसी कुछ फर्में है जिन शर्तों पर उन्हें लाइसेंस दिये गये उन का पालन नहीं कर रही है, क्या ऐसी फर्मों का लाइसेंस आप वापस लेने का इरादा रखते है ? या जो कच्चा माल मिलता है उस कच्चे माल को वह ब्लैक मार्केट में बेच देती है, उस का लाभ दूसरे लोग उठाते है, तो उनके खिलाफ भी कुछ कार्यवाही आप करना चाहते है कि नहीं ?

**श्री देवकान्त बरुआ** : मेरे पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है। लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई सूचना देंगे तो जरूर उचित कार्यवाही करनी पडेगी।

## IRRIGATION FACILITIES IN MANIPUR

*1007 **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that the irrigation facilities available in Manipur at present are indequate to meet the crisis caused by the failure of the monsoon; and

(b) if so, what arrangments are being made to improve the situation ?

The Deputy Minister in the MINISTRY of IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*STATEMENT*

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the context of widespread drought in the country during the last rainy season, the Ministry of Agriculture had initiated an Emergency Agriculture Production Programme for augmenting the production during rabi and summer crops. On the recommendations of the Area Officer who visited the Manipur State and made an on-the-spot assessment of scope and feasibilities, a special minor irrigation programme with a total cost of Rs 57.70 lakhs had been approved against this, an outlay of Rs. 38·275 lakhs has actually been released to the State Government. The scheme-wise details of the approved programme are as under :—

| S. No. | Name of the Scheme | Amount approved |
|---|---|---|
| | | (Rs. in lakhs) |
| 1. | Installation of 500 pumpsets | 34·20 |
| 2. | Construction of temporary earthen dams/bunds .. | 3·50 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. Lift Irrigation schemes .. | 20·00 |
| TOTAL .. .. | 57·70 |

In order to reduce the dependence of agriculture on the vagaries of mensoon in the State on a long term basis, Loktak Left Irrigation Scheme has been taken up for execution to provide an assured irrigation to an area of 24,000 hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.26 crores. The project is expected to be completed in about four years. But it will be possible to provide irragation to an area of 8000 hectares by June, 1974 from Right Hight Level Canal of the project.

The Government of Manipur also to construct storage dams on the Imphal, the Iral and Thoubal rivers to store the excess monsoon flow and utilise the same for irrigation and other multipurpose benefits. The investigations are in progress. The State Government is considering to investigate dam sites on other rivers also in the State.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : In the statement the Minister has indicated a minor irrigation programme with a total cost of Rs. 57.70 lakhs had been approved. But one of the items of this programme, left irrigation Schemes, for Rs 20 lakhs has yet to be released. May I know from the hon Minister when this amount will be released ?

THE MINITER OF IRRIGBTION AND POWR (DR. K.L. RAO) : This relates to the Ministry of Agriculture as these schemes come under Emergency Food Drive. On receiving the necessary information from the State Government the amount will be released.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : It is also indicated in the statement that investigation has been started in selecting dam sites on other rivers also. May I know from the hon. Minister when this investig ation was started and when will it be completed ?

DR. K. L. RAO : For irrigation of the lands in Manipur area, storage dams are required on the two rivers the Iril and the Thoubal. Therefore we have requested that investigation may be done, and the the investigation is in progress and I expect some results soon we have directed our engineers to go to the spot and the site. I hope that in the course of the next six months to one year, the projects will be available.

**Electrification of Villages in Paujab**

*1008 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages electrified in Punjab, as on the 31st March, 1973 as also the number of villages which have not been electrified so far ;

(b) the number of villages proposed to be electrified during the financial year 1973-74, and

(c) how long would it take electrify all the villages in Punjab ?

THE DUPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). Out of 11,947 villages, 6, 626 Villages have been electrified in Punjab as on 31- 3-1973. This leaves a balause of 5, 321 unelectrified villages in the state. The Punjab State Electricity Board have intimated that they propose to electrify 1,717 villages during 1973-74. It is likely that all the villages in Punjab would be Electrified during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : May I know from Government what they actually mean by electrification ? Do they mean that if a pole passes through a village, that village has been electrified, or do they mean electrification of a village when connections have been given to the houses actually ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : A village is counted as electrified when the electricity reaches that area and some use made of it, either for a pump or for an industry or for houses. Unless some connection is made for service, we do not count a village as electrified.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Recognition of Trade Union of Workers of Delhi Flood Control Wing**

*1009. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is only one registered Trade Union of the workers in the Flood Control Wing of Delhi Administration ;

(b) whether the Delhi Flood Control Workers' Union applied for recognition to the Chief Engineer (Flood) about three years ago ;

(c) whether the Union has not been granted recognition so far; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union had applied for recognition on 14th November, 1970.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Delhi Administration who are to take a decision in the matter have stated that it would be examined taking into account the instructions regarding grant of recognition to the Unions of employees of Government Departments which are under revision by the Government of India.

## माल यातायात में वृद्धि

*1010. **श्री महावीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे ने सन् 1970–71 में माल यातायात में 76 लाख मीटरी टन की वृद्धि की आशा की थी;

(ख) क्या इसके विपरीत माल यातायात मे 114 लाख मीटरी टन की कमी हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

**रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र )** :(क) जी हां, रेलो ने यह प्रत्याशा की थी कि 1969-70 की अपेक्षा 1970–71 मे प्रारम्भिक यातायात में 76 लाख मीटरिक टन की वृद्धि होगी ।

(ख) जी हां, 1969–70 के आंकड़ो की तुलना मे 1970–71 मे प्रारम्भिक यातायात की वास्तविक मात्रा 114 लाख मीटरिक टन कम रही ।

(ग) लदान में इस गिरावट का मूल कारण यह था कि कानून और व्यवस्था की असंतोषजनक स्थिति के फलस्वरूप पूर्वी क्षेत्र में गतिशीलता बहुत कम रही तथा कलकत्ता और हावड़ा क्षेत्र में टर्मिनलो पर माल डिब्बा खाली करने की गति धीमी रही । इस्पात कारखानों को आने जाने वाले यातायात एवं पेट्रोलियम उत्पादो का यातायात अपर्याप्त होने से भी लदान की मात्रा पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा ।

## वाराणसी कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन का जीर्णोद्धार

*1011. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) : क्या वाराणसी कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन के सुव्यवस्थित पुर्ननिमाण या जीर्णोद्धार अथवा विकास के लिये कोई योजना विचाराधीन है या स्वीकृत है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है और उन पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) यह निर्माण-कार्य कब से आरंभ हो जायगा ? .

**रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र)** : (क) जी हां । वाराणसी में स्टेशन की नयी इमारत के निर्माण कार्य का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है और इस कार्य को 1973–74 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है ।

(ख) 65 लाख रुपये की लागत के इस कार्य मे तीसरे दर्जे के एक विशाल प्रतीक्षालय प्रांगण, टिकट घर, पार्सल कार्यालय, दावा कार्यालय, ऊपरी पैदल पुल और विश्राम कक्षों की व्यवस्था शामिल है । रेलवे सुरक्षा दल, सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, रेल डाक सेवा आदि जैसी सेवाओं के लिये भी जगह की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(ग) यह कार्य अक्तूबर, 1973 मे शुरू हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

**दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के टाटा इलैक्ट्रिकल लोको शैड के लोको (इंजन) संख्या 245, 248 और 730 का जल जाना**

*1012. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :**
**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो महीनों के दौरान दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के टाटा इलेक्ट्रिक लोको शेड के तीन इंजनों संख्या 245, 248 और 730 पूरी तरह जल कर नष्ट हो गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है जिनकी लापरवाही से ये रेल इंजन जल कर नष्ट हुए; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप अनुमानित कितनी हानि हुई है और इसके लिये उत्तर-दायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी)** (क) : जी नहीं। 1972–73 की आग दुर्घटना में तीन बिजली चालित रेल इंजन पूरी तरह से नहीं जले थे बल्कि उन्हे विभिन्न मात्रा में आंशिक क्षति पहुंची थी। मरम्मत कर के उन्हे फिर से चलाया जा रहा है।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारणों की अब तक की गयी जांच पड़ताल से किसी एक व्यक्ति पर जिम्मेदारी डालना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। तथापि, और आगे जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

(ग) इन तीनों रेल इंजनों को फिर से चालू करने पर लगभग 14 लाख रुपये की लागत आने की सम्भावना है। अगली जांच पुरी हो जाने के बाद ही इस संबंध में कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न पैदा होगा।

**Strike by Employees of Southern Railway in March, 1973**

*1013. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the 27th March, 1973 a section of Southern Railway employees went on strike and whether the train service was disrupted in Madras as a result therof;

(b) what was the reasons of strike; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The stoppage of work followed the apprehension by a Railway protection Force Rakshak of a khalasi for alleged theft from a consignment.

The staff involved having alleged that the Rakshak had assaulted the Khalasi, an inquiry was ordered and the Rekshak suspended.

The allegation of assault was not substantiated. Departmental action is in progress against the Khalasi on a charge of pilferage.

**Electrification of Bandel-Barharwa and Bandel-Katwa Sections (Eastern Railways)**

*1014 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to take up the electrification of Bandel-Barharwa and Bandel-Katwa sections of Eastern Railways in the next year's programme ; and

(b) whether an expert's examination has revealed that the trains under steam-traction can no longer run in the electrified Howrah-Bandel section of Eastern Railway and the electrification of this section is now essential ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A preliminary examination by the Eastern Railway has shown that steam traction on Bandel-Katwa section may have to be replaced by electric traction on operational Considerations. The report of the Eastern Railway. is under examination. No examination has been made regarding the Bandel Barharwa section.

**Request for Central Government's intervention in the dispute between Haryana State Electricity Board and its Striking Employees**

*1015. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI BAKSHI NAYAK :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Federation of Electricity Employees have threatend to launch a country-wide agitation if the Union Government failed to intervene immediately and Settle the dispute Between the Haryana State Electricity Board and its striking employees; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto and the steps Government have been or propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L RAO) : (a) and (b). The Employees of the Haryana State Electricity Board have been on strike from 3rd April, 1973 to press for implementation of various demands. The All India Federation of Electricity Employees informed the Minister for Irrigation and Power that the demands of the Haryana State Electricity Baord employees had the support of the Federation and urged that the Union Minister may intervene in the matter for arriving at a settlement. The Haryana State Electricity Board is an autonomous body constituted under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and is under the administrative control of the State Government. The matter is, therefore, fully within the competence of the Haryana State Electricity Board and the State Government.

**Set back to Rural Electrification Programme in West Bengal**

*1016. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rural electrification programme in West Bengal has received an unexpected setback with the decision of the Central Government to stop payment for it; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). During the Fourth Plan provision has been made in the Central Sector for rural electrification amounting to Rs. 190 crores for providing additive finances to the State Electricity Boards over and above the State Plan outlays through the Rural Electrificatian Corporation. The Corporation has so far sanctioned 31 Schemes of West Bengal State Electricity Board envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 2143·909 lakhs for electrification of 5516 villages, energisation of 21 338 pump Sets and power supply to 16757 Small Scale and Agro Industries. The Schemes are phased for completion in 3 to 5 years.

The loan assistance is disbursed by the REC in instalments depending upon the phasing of the Schemes. The first instalment is released before the Scheme is taken up for execution on fulfilment of the legal formalities regarding execution of loan agreement, furnishing of guarantees from the State Government and also on receipt of certificate regarring the availability of adequate ground water in respect of the Pump Sets. For the release of the second instalment construction works to the extent of 50% of the work scheduled for the first year of the Scheme should be completed and service connections given to the extent of 25% or 10% of the targets for the first year depending upon whether the Scheme is for the advanced area or backward area. In regard to the third instalment works to the extent of 100% of the target of first year or 50% of the target for first two years whichever is more should be completed and service connections to the extent of 100% of the first year target of 25% of the first two years target whichever is more should be given except that in regard to the backward areas service connections to the extent of 10% of the first two years target have to be given .

A sum of Rs. 756·770 lakhs has been disbursed to the West Bengal State Electricity Board upto 1972-73. First instalment has been released for 30 Schemes and payment in regard to one Scheme is awaiting receipt of certificate of the availability of ground water. Second instalment has been disbursed in respect of 4 Schemes and payment for 8 Schemes could not be made so far as the physical pro-

gress in regard to the works and service connections has not so far fulfilled prescribed conditions. In regard to the third instalment payment could not be made for 4 Schemes as the physical performance has not been as prescribed. These payments will be made on fulfilment of the conditions prescribed by the Corporation.

No decision has been taken by the Corporation to stop payments for Rural Electrification Schemes sanctioned for West Bengal State Electricity Board.

**Injury to Passengers of Dakshin Express**

*1017. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 25 passengers of Dakshin Express are reported to have been injured on the 27th March, 1973 in stone throwing;

(b) whether two freedom fighters, Shri Ramdhar, 59 years of age and Shri Faqir Chand, 60 years of age, were also injured; and

(c) if so, the facts of the incident and the action taken by Government in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c) . The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Statement of Union Home Minister regarding Expenses on Elections**

*1018. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Home Minister recently made a suggestion that Government should meet the Election expenses of political parties ;

(b) whether Government have considered this suggestion ; and

(c) if so what decision has been taken thereon

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) A report appeared in the Delhi Edition of the *'Statesman'* of the 12th March, 1973 to the effect that the Union Home Minister in his address to the Congress Workers Convention at Rewa *inter alia* expressed the view that Government should bear the expenses incurred by political parties during elections. No formal suggestion in this regard has been received.

(b) and (c). In view of the answer to (a) above, (b) and (c) do not arise.

**Conference of Power Experts held in Delhi**

*1019. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of Power Experts was held in Delhi in the second week of April, 1973; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the conference and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. All India Power Engineers Federation held a conference in New Delhi on 14th and 15th April, 1973.

(b) The Conference organised by the All India Power Engineer's Federation is understood to have made the following recommendations :—

(i) A separate Ministry should be constituted for 'Power' under the charge of a Cabinet Minister.

(ii) The Central Electricity Authority should be constituted, as a high powered body on the pattern of Railway Borad enjoying maximum autonomy in its working to excercise effective control on planning, design, execution and implementation of power development programmes in the country through Regional Electricity Boards.

(iii) The Regional Electricity Boards should be reconstituted as fully autonomous bodies under the control of the Central Electricity Authority for planning, design exe

cution, implementation, operation of the major generation units and transmission schemes in the region.

(iv) All large hydro and fuel resources should be considered as national assets for optimum utilisation for integrated development of power.

(v) The Electricity Supply Act, 1948 may be amended suitably to give effect to the above recommendations.

The recommedations will receive careful consideration.

**Setting up of a Consortium of Public Finance Institutions to Pump in massive investment into fertilizer industry**

*1023. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the national Seminar on Industrial Growth through Self Reliance has suggested the setting up of a consortium of public financial institutions to pump in massive investment into the fertilizer industry for creating the required capacity and minimising imports; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken there on ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D K. BOROOAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have noted the suggestion.

**राउरकेला स्टील फैक्टरी द्वारा बरौनी में बोरिंग पाइपों के वैगन मंगाने वालों से अर्जित डैमरेज**

9457. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राउरकेला स्टील फैक्ट्री से उत्तर बिहार के विभिन्न स्थानों में भेजे जाने के लिये बरौनी जंक्शन स्टेशन पर 30 नवम्बर, 1972 को 18 वैगन बोरिंग पाइप के पहुंचे थे;

(ख) क्या इन पाइपों को लगभग 15 दिन तक किसी ने नहीं छुड़ाया; और

(ग) इससे रेलवे को डैमरेज के रूप में कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी)** : (क) जी हां, 30-11-72 को बोरिंग पाइपों से लदे 18 माल डिब्बे बरौनी स्टेशन पर माल उतारने के लिये साइडिंग में लगाये गये। परन्तु रेल प्रशासन को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि परेषिती उन्हें और आगे किसी अन्य स्थान को भेजना चाहता था।

(ख) माल डिब्बों से नीचे लिखी अलग-अलग तारीखों को परेषिती द्वारा माल उतारा गया और हटाया गया :—

| माल डिब्बों की सं० | जिस तारीख को सुपूर्दगी की गयी |
|---|---|
| 4 | 5-12-72 |
| 2 | 6-12-72 |
| 2 | 7-12-72 |
| 3 | 8-12-72 |
| 1 | 11-12-72 |
| 2 | 12-12-72 |
| 2 | 14-12-72 |
| 2 | 15-12-72 |

(ग) परेषिती से विलम्ब-शुल्क के रूप में 74,451 रुपये की रकम वसूल की गयी।

**Import of Raw Material from U. S. for meeting the shortage of Industrial Alcohol**

9458. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state .

(a) whether the scrapping of prohibition is largely responsible for a serious shortage of Industrial Alcohol in the country and Government propose to import Industrial Alcohol from U. S. during the year; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The relaxation of prohibition in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra in the last year has to some extent increased the demand for fermentation alcohol. However, for the larger part, the increase in demand was

on account of the increase of requirements for industrial and other miscellaneous uses. The overall shortage of alcohol was due to drought conditions in certain parts of the country resulting in less production of sugar and molasses. To meet the short-fall, import of alcohol has been resorted to during this year.

(b) During the current sugar year 1972-73 (November 1972 to-date) Government have authorised the import of 16,500 tonnes of alcohol from U. S. A.

**Irrigation Projects sanctioned in Maharashtra**

9459. SHRI A. S. KASTURE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation projects sanctioned by Government in Maharashtra during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the new projects likely to be sanctioned during 1973-74.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The following irrigation projects of Maharashtra have been accepted by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the developmental Plan of the State during the last four years of the Fourth Plan :—

*Major* Upper Tapi
*Medium* Gadagad
Ambavalley
Haranbari
Kelzar

(b) This will depend on the results of examination of new projects proposed by the State Government and the resources likely to be available for implementation of new projects.

**Introduction of a Janta Express Train between Bombay and Calcutta via Nagpur**

9460. SHRI A. S. KASTURE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Janta Express Train is proposed to be introduced between Bombay and Calcutta Via Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the time by which it would be introduced and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No.

(b) Introduction of an additional train between Bombay and Calcutta Via Nagpur is, at present, operationally not feasible due to lack of adequate line capacity enroute and for want of necessary terminal facilities at Bombay and Howrah.

**Electrification of Villages in Buldena and Akola Districts in Maharashtra**

9461. SHRI A. S. KASTURE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the names of Villages electrified during 1972-73 and proposed to be electrified during 1973-74 in Buldena and Akola Districts of Maharashtra.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : A statement indicating the names of villages electrified by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board in Buldena and Akola Districts during the year 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Pleced in Library. See* No. LT-5004/73]. It is proposed to electrify about 1000 villages in Maharashtra during the year 1973-74. District-wise details of villages to be electrified have not been finalised so far.

**Memorandum by Passengers' Association of Howrah-Katwa Suburban Section of Eastern Railway**

9462. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether four Passengers Association in Howrah-Katwa Suburban Section of Eastern Railway submitted a joint memorandum to him on 17th March, 1973, and if so, the main features thereof; and

(b) whether the General Manager, Eastern Railway refused to have an interview with the representatives of the Association who went to represent the grievances of the passengers before him, and if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A copy of the memorandum dated 17-3-1973 re-

ceived from the Passengers Association is laid on the Table of the House. [*Place in Library. See* LT-5005/73].

(b) No.

**Railway line from Mysore to Tellicharry Via Mercara**

9463. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey was conducted for a Railway line from Mysore to Tellicherry via Mercara some years back; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Survey revealed that this rail link would be highly unremunerative and is likely to result in heavy losses to the Railways.

**Teaching of Hindi to Non Hindi knowing Staff of Railways**

9464. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of non-Hindi speaking Railwaymen and whether Government have chalked out any scheme to teach them Hindi ;

(b) whether Railway Code Manual has also not been translated into Hindi as yet ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Perhaps the Hon'ble Member wants to know the number of those non-Hindi speaking railway employees for whom in-service training in Hindi is obligatory and who are yet to be trained in Hindi. The number of such employees in Class III and above is about 2, 10,895. Railway employees are imparted training in Hindi under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) There are 48 Railway Codes/Manuals in all, which are to be translated by the Ministry of Railways. Of these, 5 have since been got printed and 27 have been translated. The translation of the remaining Codes/Manuals is in progress.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

**Irrigation Projects Sanctioned in Tamil Nadu**

9465. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation projects sanctioned by Government in Tamil Nadu during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the new projects likely to be sanctioned during 1973-74 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The following irrigation projects of Tamil Nadu have been accepted by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the developmental plan of the State during the last four years of the Fourth Plan.

1. Parappalar Reservoir.
2. Chinnar Project.
3. Palar Porandala.
4. Thandarai Anicut.
5. Renovation of Nandan Channel.
6. Karuppandhi.
7. Pilavukkal Project.
8. Ponnaniar.
9. Marudhanadhi.

(b) This will depend on the results of examination being made by the Central Water and Power Commission.

**Power Crisis in Calcutta**

9466. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Calcutta there has been a power crisis for the last one and a half months ; and

(b) if so, the help given to that State in meeting the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) There has been a shortfall of the order of 60MW in the greater Calcutta area due to which load shedding had to be resorted to during peak load hours.

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve the power supply position in Calcutta :—

(i) Necessary repairs to the generating sets under outage to restore them to normal condition have been undertaken.

(ii) The operation of the power stations is being improved by arranging good quality coal in sufficient volume and adequate provisioning of essential spares.

**Utilisation of stock of Petroleum Coke at Barauni Refinery**

9467. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the production of Petroleum coke at Barauni Refinery during 1972-73 and the likely production thereof during 1973-74;

(b) the stock of Petroleum Coke with Barauni Refinery as on March 31, 1973; and

(c) how the stock mentioned at (b) above and that to be produced in the ensuing year is proposed to be utilised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH ) : (a) The production of raw petroleum coke at Barauni Refinery during 1972-73 excluding the feed to Barauni's calcination unit was 58,035 tonnes. The total production during 1973-74 is expected to be 98,000 tonnes.

(b) The stock of raw petroleum coke with arauni Refinery as on 31-3-1973 was 3,925 tonnes.

(c) The total of the closing stocks on 31-3-1973 and the estimated production during 73-74 is 1,31,925 tonnes. Out of this, 59,000 tonnes would be required during 1973-74 for processing in the coke calcination plant of the Refinery and for maintaining operating inventories. The balance is proposed to be released by IOC to Carbide Manufacturers. Aluminium Manufacturers, India Carbon Limited and other customers.

**Percentage of increase in retail Prices of Drugs**

9467. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6774 dated the 10th April, 1973 and state :

(a) whether the indices referred to therein relate to wholesale prices or retail prices; and

(b) if the increases relate to whole-sale prices, what was the increase during the years in question, relating to retail prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The indices referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 6774 dated 10-4-1973 relate to wholesale prices.

(b) The indices for retail prices for drugs and medicines are not maintained.

**Action against M/s. Pfizer Ltd. for Purchasing and Marketing Chemicals**

9469. SHRI P.M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether M/s Pfizer Limited are purchasing about 200 tonnes chemicals per annum and marketing the same ;

(*b*) if so, whether it is permissible on the part of foreign firms to indulge in trading activities; and

(c) if not, what action Government propose to take against the firm ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (*a*) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Foreign Collaboration for Manufacture of Ampicillin by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.**

9470. SHRI K.S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether Government have approved foreign collaboration for manufacture of

Ampicillin by M/s Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, a public sector undertaking;

(*b*) what are the main terms of the collaboration and whether it provides for supply of some ampicillin to M/s. John Wyeth India, a sister concern of the foreign collaborators;

(*c*) whether the collaboration terms were negotiated and nearly finalised by ex-Managing Director, H.A.L., who has taken up employment with John Wyeth India;

(*d*) whether a private sector unit has since developed technology for manufacture of Ampicillin and has been licensed/registered for its production, and

(*e*) if so, whether Government propose to review the collaboration agreement and modify or cancel it in the best interests of the coutry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) The main terms of collaboration between M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited and M/s. American Home Products Corporation, USA are as follows :

(*i*) The agreement allows HAL to use AHPC's process for the production of Semi-Synthetic Penicillin including Ampicillin as per AHPC's know-how.

(*ii*) Payment of royalty at the rate of five per cent on the net sale value of the finished products for a period of seven years from the date of commencement of commercial production of any one compound. This royalty is restricted to 5000 kgs. per annum plus 25 per cent excess.

(*iii*) No royalty is payable on Bulk supplies to the collborators and their subsidiaries.

(*iv*) HAL is free to sublicense the technical know how under agreement to another Indian Party is necessary on terms mutually agreed by the parties concerned.

The agreement also provides for supply of Ampicillin to AHPC and/or its subsidiaries in India. The quantities and the price of ampicillin to be supplied by HAL are required to be mutually agreed upon by HAL and the party to be supplied so as to permit competition with HAL on an equitable basis.

(*c*) The foreign collaboration proposal was initiated in 1969 by the then Managing Director of HAL who retired on the 30th September 1969 but was finally approved by Government in January, 1971 i.e. long after the retirement of the ex-MD, who, it is understood, has since joined M/s, Wyeth Laboratries in an advisory capacity.

(*d*) & (*e*). M/s. Unichem Laboratories Ltd., Bombay claimed to have developed an indigenous process for the manufacture of Ampicillin. Based on this claim, the party's application for registration with the DGTD for the manufacture of Ampicillin bulk and its formulations has been taken on record in May 1972 subject to the following conditions :—

(*i*) The capacity for the manufacture of bulk Ampicillin will be fixed after a period of one year on the basis of production performance achieved by the party.

(*ii*) the party will have to supply the bulk Antibiotics i.e. Ampicillin upto 30% of its production to other non-associted formulators in the country.

Under similar conditions., another proposal for the manufacture of Ampicillin has also been registered with DGTD, in favour of M/s. Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories Bombay.

As the foreign collaboration agreement between HAL and AHTC has already become effective and also as the indigenous process mentioned above are yet to be established for commercial production, the question of reviewing/cancelling the HAL's foreign collaboration arrangements for the manufacture of Ampicilling does not arise.

**Action against Drug Firms for not Manufacturing items covered by Licence**

9471. SHRI K.S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether some of the drugs firms, which have been issued industrial licences, have no

plant and machinery of their own for the manufacture of items covered by the licences;

(*b*) if so, whether the items in question are manufactured in the plant and machinery of others by some arrangement and if so, the names of these firms; and

(*c*) the action contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (*a*) to (*c*). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Names of Firms/Persons convicted for contravention of Drug (Price Control) Order**

9472. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6669 on the 10th April, 1973 and state :

(*a*) the names of the twenty five firms/persons who were convicted for contravention of the Drugs (P.C.) Order 1970; and

(*b*) whether Government would give due publicity to the fact of their conviction for the information and guidance of consumers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH ) : (*a*) and (*b*). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of House. That will also ensure the necessary publicity.

**स्टाल-कीपरों तथा बेडरों की कमीशन दरों में वृद्धि**

9473. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश के विभिन्न रेलवे डिवीजनों में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कार्यरत स्टाल-कीपरों तथा बेडरों को दिये जाने वाले कमीशनों की दरें क्या हैं ;

(ख) इन्हें रेलवे ने किस श्रेणी में रखा है और उन्हें वर्दी आदि की सुविधायें दी जाती हैं;

(ग) क्या रतलाम डिवीजन में कमीशन की दर 12 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 10 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो क्यों; और

(घ) क्या महंगाई को देखते हुए कमीशन की दर बढ़ाने का विचार किया जायेगा ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी)**: (क) दुकानदारों और खोमचे वालों को दिये जाने वाले कमीशन की दरें प्रत्येक रेलवे द्वारा स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के आधार पर निश्चित की जाती है और दरें भिन्न-भिन्न स्टेशनों तथा भिन्न-भिन्न वस्तुओं के लिये अलग अलग होती है ।

(ख) विभागीय तौर पर संचालित खान-पान यूनिटों में लगे कुछ दुकानदारों, जो रेल कर्मचारी होते हैं, के सिवाय, विभागीय खान-पान स्थापनाओं में कमीशन के आधार पर काम कर रहे दुकानदार तथा खोमचे वाले और निजी खान-पान एवं खोमचे ठेकेदारों द्वारा नौकरी पर रखे गये दुकानदार एवं खोमचे वाले रेल कर्मचारी नहीं होते और इसीलिये वे निःशुल्क वर्दी तथा रेल कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाली अन्य सुविधाओं के हकदार नहीं होते ।

(ग) और (घ). आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में दिये जाने वाले कमीशन की दरों में एकरूपता बनाये रखने के उद्देश्य से रतलाम मंडल में दिये जाने वाले कमीशन की दरें 12 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 10 प्रतिशत कर दी गयी है, लेकिन साधारणतया चालू वर्ष के अन्त में कमीशन की दरों पर पुनर्विचार करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

**Meeting Raw-Material Requirements of Small Scale Sector Petro-Chemicals Industries**

9474. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether small scale sector petro-chemical industries do not get their raw material requirements from manufacturers;

(b) If so, the names of raw materials which are in short supply; and

(c) what new arrangements are being advised for distribution of raw material to processing industries in order to increase the production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) There is an overall shortage of thermoplastic raw material in the country and the impact of this is being felt by the processing units, including those in the small scale sector.

(b) Polythylene (High Density and Low Density) and P.V.C.

(c) Government is considering ways and means of ensuring suitable distribution of thermoplastic resins. To ameliorate the shortage, S.T.C. has been authorised to import 5000 tonnes of each of the three resins.

**Construction of Over-Bridge at Muzaffarnagar between New Mandi and City Area**

9475. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of New Mandi, Muzaffarngar (Northern Railway) are facing great difficulty in the absence of a pedestrian over-bridge over the railway lines between New Mandi and city area; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to construct a pedestrian over-bridge connecting New Mandi market with Railway road in the city ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, two level crossings already exist only one kilometre apart for the convenience of the people to cross the railway line from one side to other.

(b) Does not arise.

**पश्चिम रेलवे मे रेल दुर्घटनाएं**

9476. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच महीनों में पश्चिम रेलवे में कितनी रेल दुर्घटनायें अंकित की गई;

(ख) कितनी दुर्घटनाये तोड़-फोड़ के परिणामस्वरूप हुई; और

(ग) बढ़ रही रेल दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी)** : (क) 1-11-1972 से 31-3-1973 तक की अवधि में पश्चिम रेलवे मे गाड़ियों की टक्कर, गाड़यो के पटरी से उतरने, समपार की दुर्घटनाओं और गाड़ियों मे आग लगने की कोटियों मे 54 गाडी दुर्घटनायें हुई ।

(ख) कोई नही ।

(ग) चूकि दुर्घटनाये सबसे अधिक रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण होती हैं इसलिये गाड़ी चालन से संबंधित कर्मचारियों में सुरक्षा के प्रति चेतना जाग्रत करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि उन्हें निर्धारित सुरक्षा नियमों की समुचित जानकारी है, रेलों पर गठित संरक्षा संगठनों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है । इसके अलावा यह देखने के लिये मौके पर जाँच की जाती है कि कर्मचारी संरक्षा नियमों का उल्लंघन तो नहीं करते और लाघव तरीके तो नहीं अपनाते । सभी दुर्घटनायों की जांच की जाती है और जो इनके लिये जिम्मेदार ठहराये जाते है उनके विरुद्ध उपर्युक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है । इसके अतिरिक्त यदि जाच मे किन्ही अन्य खामियो या चूको का पता चलता है , तो उनकी पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिये कदम उठाये जाते है । संरक्षा में सुधार के लिये परिष्कृत सिगनलिग और अन्तर्पाशन, रेल परिपथन आदि के रूप में यथासभव प्रौद्योगिक सुधार भी किये गये है ।

**मध्य रेलवे में बिना शेड के प्लेटफार्म**

9477. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य रेलवे मे ऐसे कितने रेलवे स्टेशन है जहां बिना शेड के प्लेटफार्म हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : 431 ।

दक्षिण रेलवे को 1 जुलाई से दिसम्बर, 1972 तक की अवधि में बाढ़ के कारण हानि

9478. श्री टुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 जुलाई 1972 से दिसम्बर, 1972 के मध्य दक्षिण रेलवे को बाढ़ के परिणामस्वरूप अनुमान्तया कितनी क्षति हुई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) 1 जुलाई, 1972 से दिसम्बर, 1972 तक बाढ़ों के फलस्वरूप दक्षिण रेलवे को 28.62 लाख रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

**Notice of Hunger Strike by Commercial Clerk of Ahmedabad Station (Western Railways)**

9479. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Commercial Clerk of Ahmedabad Station, Western Railway during Septembre, 1972, served a Notice to the Railway Administration and all other Civil authorities for hunger strike by him against the misbehaviour of the Station Superintendent, Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c) : On 5-9-72, a Commercial Clerk of Ahmedabad served notice to the Western Railway Administration that he would resort to hunger strike from 2-10-192 in protest against not being booked for duty on National Holidays by the Chief Booking Clerk, Ahmedabad.

When it was explained to him that it is only in the exigencies of services that some of the staff are required to be booked to work on National Holidays, the Clerk withdrew the notice.

**Amounts debited to Goods Clerks at Mughalsarai Station for Shortages**

9480. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Goods Clerks working at Mughalsarai Station of Eastern Railway against whom huge amounts for shortages noticed at destination from the Sealed Goods Vans have been debited during the last three years;

(b) the amount debited against each of them on this account and reasons therefor;

(c) whether similar debits are also raised on other zones; and

(d) if not, the reasons for discrimination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b) : The names of the staff held responsible for loss of goods and recoveries made from them during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 are given below :—

| | Name of the staff | Recovery made |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. |
| 1970 | Shri G.P. Singh | 200/- |
| | Shri R.B. Lall | 50/- |
| | Shri Parameswar Singh | 50/- |
| 1971 | Shri N.R. Miski | 50/- |
| | Shri Manohai Lal | 100/- |
| | Shri Etawari Lal | 100/- |
| 1972 | Shri A.N. Singh | 50/- |
| | Shri D.P. Kester | 100/- |
| | Shri M.H. Mullick | 52.40 |
| | Shri N.K. Ojha | 35/- |
| | Shri N.K. Ojha | 150/- |
| | Shri N. K. Ojha | 250/- |
| | Shri S.B. Ram | 150/- |
| | Shri R.N. Ram | 100/- |
| | Shri Surendra Singh | 160/- |
| | Shri Surendra Singh | 150/- |
| | Shri R.B. Singh | 200/- |
| | | 150/- |

(c) In cases where responsibility of the staff for loss of goods is fixed, similar recoveries are also made by other zonal Railways under extant rules.

(d) Does not arise.

**Monographs on the Working of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power**

9481. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER pleased to state the names of monographs connected with the working of the Ministry and which are of interest to general public, brought out by the Ministry during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

*Statement*

**1970**

1. India—Irrigation and Power Projects (Five Year Plans).
2. Irrigation and Power Progress in India After Independence.
3. Power Atlas of India.
4. Bhagirath—C.W. & P.C. Silver Jubilee Number.
5. Silver Jubilee Souvenir —1945 to 1970 (25 years of C.W. & PC).

**1971**

1. Development of Irrigation and Power (State-wise).
2. More Power for rural India
3. Power Plan (Generation) for the Decade 1971-81.
4. U.N. Inter-regional Seminar on Rural Electrification.
5. Flood Atlas of India.

**1972**

1. Guidelines and Instructions for Operations and Maintenance of small Agricultural Pumpsets.
2. Irrigation and Power Progress in India After Independence (Revised).
3. Power Development Programme for 1972—77.
4. Rural Electrification in India.
5. Damodar Valley Project.
6. Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (WAPCOS).

**Monographs on the Working of the Ministry of Railways**

9482. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the names of monographs connected with the working of his Ministry and which are of interest to general public, brought out by the Ministry during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : Technical monographs pertaining to Railway engineering *which are of interest to railwaymen only* are brought out by Research, Designs and Standards Organisation of the Ministry of Railways. During the last 3 years, six such monographs were brought out. To cater to the needs of the general public, the Ministry is publishig annually a popular booklet known as "Indian Railways", the latest issue of which is for the year 1971-72. In addition, the Ministry is publishing for the last three years a concise but very informative book bearing the title "Indian Railways—Central Facts and Major Problems" also meant for general reader. Both these publications have a large distribution list and incidentally form part of the Railway Budget documents.

**Monographs on the Working of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals**

9482. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the names of monogrphs connected with the working of his Ministry and which are of interest to general public, brought out by the Ministry during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The under-mentioned publications were brought out by the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals during the last three years :—

(1) Annual Report of the Ministry for 1970-71.

(2) Annual Report of the Ministry for 1971-72

(3) Annual Report of the Ministry for 1972-73.

(4) Drugs Prices Control Aims & Achievements (Published m March, 1971).

(5) Indian Petroleum & Chemicals Statistics, 1969.

(6) Indian Petroleum & Chemicals Statistics, 1970

(7) Indian Petroleum & Chemicals Statistics, 1971.

(8) Indian Petroleum & Chemicals Statistics—Apr-June, 1970.

(9) Indian Petroleum & Chemicals Statistics—Jan-Sep., 70

(10) Indian Petroleum & Chemicals Statistics-Jan.-Dec. 1970.

(11) Indian Petroleum & Chemicals Statistics-Jan -Mar., 71.

(12) Indian Petroleum & Chemicals Statistics—Jan.-June, 71.

(13) Indian Petroleum & Chemicals Statistics—Jan.-Dec., 71.

(14) Indian Petroleum & Chemicals Statistics—Jan.-June, 72.

(15) Indian Petroleum & Chemicals Statistics—Jan.-Dec., 72.

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**Monographs on the working of the Ministry of Law Justice and Company Affairs.**

9484. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of monographs connected with the working of his Ministry and which are of interest to general public, brought out by the Ministry during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHARY) : The following monographs connected with the working of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs which are of interest to the general public, were brought out by the Ministry during the last three years :

(*a*) Annual Report of the Ministry of Law, 1970-71;

(*b*) Annual Report of the Ministry of Law & Justice, 1971-72;

(*c*) Annual Report of the Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs, 1972-73;

(*d*) Annual Report of the Department of Company Affairs, 1970-71;

(*e*) Annual Report of the Department of Company Affairs, 1971-72; and

(*f*) Annual Reports on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956.

Besides the above, the Department of Company Affairs brought out during the last year the following two publications .

(*g*) The Report on the Working and Administration of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, for the period 1st June 1970 to 31st December, 1971, and

(*h*) Annual Administrative Report on the Working of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for the period 6th August 1972 to 21st December, 1971.

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**Investment in Private Sector**

9485. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(*a*) what is the total investment in the private sector from internal sources in the current year; and

(*b*) how does it compare with previous three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (*a*) and (*b*) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Memorandum against Health Inspector, Delhi-Sarai Rohilla Station**

9486. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum against the Health Inspector, Sarai Rohilla Station, Delhi (M.G.) for observing untouchability and abusing the Scheduled Caste employees as low caste etc;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made; and

(c) if so, the action taken, thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes,

(b) and (c) The complaint is under investigation.

**Under-Capitalised concerns in Sugar Industry**

9487. SHRI M. S. LAKSHMINARAYANAN. Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the firms in Sugar Industry are under-capitalised;

(b) if so, the names of the firms in the sugar Industry which are under-capitalised, State wise; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government against such firms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

**Special Trains from Orissa to Howrah**

9488. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the recent disturbance in Orissa, South Eastern Railway had run special trains from Orissa to Howrah;

(b) if so, the total number there on; and

(c) how many of them were from Howrah Orissa and the cost involved thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) One.

(c) No special train ran from Howrah to Orissa.

**Dam on Gurpur River for Irrigation**

9489. SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI H. M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the reasons why the consideration of a complete dam on the Gurpur River for irrigation has remained pending for five years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE NINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) :

The Government of Mysore have reported that out of the total ayacut of 1098 acres under the Gurpur anicut, an area of 500 acres is being irrigated during the second crop and that the ayacut was not fully developed because of shortage of water in the river which was due to the drawal of water by private pump-sets upstream of the anicut. The State Government are of the view that the raising and extension of anicut would not solve the problem since the difficulty was of non availability of water.

**राजस्थान के परमाणु बिजली घर कोटा से तहसीलों को बिजली की सप्लाई**

9490. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा में स्थापित किये गये राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर की पहली यूनिट से 1972 में होने वाले विद्युत उत्पादन से जिले-वार किन-किन तहसीलों के विद्युतीकरण की अनुमति दी गई है; और

(ख) जिलावार किन-किन तहसीलों के नाम विद्युतीकरण हेतु विचाराधीन हैं ?

**सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) :** (क) और (ख) : और (ख) : परमाणु विद्युत वर्तमान प्रणाली

के साथ समानांतर प्रचालन में ग्रिड में डाली जायगी, राज्य में विभिन्न तहसीलों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये स्वीकृति राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत एक अलग मामला है और राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र के प्रथम यूनिट के चालू होने से संबंधित नहीं है ।

**Award to engineering and S & T Inspectors to count for Service Records (Northern Railways)**

9491. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH . Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to to xtate :

(a) whether awards are given to Engineering and S&T Inspectors on Northern Railway and whether these awards count for allotment of more marks for the record of service of Inspectors in the Departmental selections;

(b) whether there are equal chances for the Inspectors to get awards in both the Branches of Maintenance and Construction of these Departments; and if so, why the number of Maintenance Inspectors who had been given awards by the General Manager in the last two years is negligible as compared to the construction Inspectors in each Departments;

(c) if not, whether this disparity effects the Maintenance Inspectors during their Departmental selections; and

(d) whether Government propose to remove these disparities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes. These awards do not necessarily count for more marks in the departmental selections but are kept in view.

(b) Yes. There is nor ratio fixed between the Inspectors working on the Maintenance and Construction sides to receive awards. Awards are generally given to persons rendering meritorious services; showing outstanding performance, etc.

(c) and (d) : This does not necessarily affect those who have not been given awards in departmental selections, as overall performance of the individual based on his *Confidential Reports*, Awards received, Punishments awarded etc. have to be kept in view.

**Investigation of Complaint against Inspector Telegraph Traffic, Madras Central**

9492. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vigilance Organisation of Southern Railway investigated several complaints against the Inspector Telegraph Traffic, Madras Central for assaulting employees, claiming false Travelling Allowance, misconduct and falsification of Government records on various occasions; and

(b) if so, the action taken on zach complaint against the Officer concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI *MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI*) : (a) Yes, some complaints against Inspector, Telegraph Traffic, Madras Central alleging assault on employees, claiming false Travelling Allowance, falsification of Government records, etc. have been looked into recently by the Vigilance Organisation of the Southern Railway.

(b) A statement indicating in brief, the specific allegations against the Insector, Telegraph Traffic, and the results of enquiries, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. T-5006/73]. Appropriate action is being taken against him in the light of the results of enquiries.

**Recruitment of Law Graduates on Southern Railway**

9493. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recruitment of Law Assistants through Railway Service Commission is being done for the Southern Railway when nearly fifty Law Graduates with long serivce and experience in different branches of the Southern Railway are readily available;

(b) whether the candidates directly recruited during the last ten years do not stick up to this job as is evidenced by many resignations of those so recruited but they accept jobs only as a stop-gap arrangement to gain some experience at Railways expenses to the detriment of Railway's efficiency; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). One third of the vacancies of Law Assistants in scale Rs. 305-425/- are required to be filled by direct recruitment through the Railway Service Commission and ,the remaining to thirds are filled by selection from among serving employees. Employees with five year's service who are law graduates are also allowed to apply to the Railway Service Commission.

During the last 10 years only two directly recruited Law Assistants have resigned.

**Vigilance Case Against Signallers at Madras and Madras Egmore.**

9494. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vigilance Organisation on Southern Railway investigated a case against the Signallers at Madras and Madras Egmore for marking bogus timings on messages falsifying records; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and the action taken against the officials concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Some Signallers of Madras Central and Madras Egmore were found to have recorded incorrect timings of receipt and despatch of some messages in April, 1972. Appropriate action is being taken against the staff concerned.

**Agreement between India and Canada for Setting up Rubber Plant**

9495. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indo-Canadian agreement has been signed to set up a rubber plant; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited—a public sector undertaking of the Central Government—is setting up a Polybutadiene Rubber Plant with an annual capacity of 20,000 tonnes, at Koyali (Gujarat). The foreign exchange requirements of the project will be financed under Canadian Aid through the Canadian International Development Agency. The Loan Agreement for Canadian Dollars 7·50 million (Rs. 5·25 crores) was signed on 16th March, 1973. The loan will cover the foreign exchange costs of technology, services, equipment and materials. The loan is on soft terms applicable to Canadian assistance; it is repayable over 50 years with a grace period of 10 years and carries no interest, service or commitment charges.

**Malaviya Committee's Warning Regarding Foreign Collaboration in Offshore Exploration**

9496. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Malaviya Committee had warned that this country must not rush to share a high prospect with a foreign collaborator who is not based in India and will possibly demand payment in hard currency for the oil in its share ; and

(b) if so, on what ground Government have ignored the Committees' warning in formulating the new policy on collaboration with foreign firms for oil prospecting in the off-shore areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has taken into consideration the Committee's views and all other relevant considerations while formulating its policy on foreign collaboration in offshore exploration. The Government's intention is to consider collaboration with foreign parties on the basis of a "General Contractor" type of arrangement, in a few selected offshore areas in the country. The details of these arrangements have not been finalised, but in doing so the country's best interest will be kept in mind.

**Discovery of huge stocks of Dynamites in Dum Dum Area**

9497. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Protection Force with the help of West Bengal Police and Calcutta Police recently discovered a huge stock of dynamites in Dum Dum area ; and

(b) if so, the findings of the inquiry with regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The case is under investigation.

**Shortage of Raw Material in Plastic Industry At Jamnagar**

9498. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether plastic industry in Jamnagar is facing acute shortage of raw material ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to supply sufficient plastic raw material to Jamnagar to avoid the closure of the plastic industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The small scale button manufacturing units in Jamnagar are reported to be facing difficulty in obtaining Pearlised Acrylic Sheets which are required for the industry

(b) The question of change in the import policy for this raw material is being taken up by the Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries

**Fixation of Seniority of APWIs of Northern Railway**

9499. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received letter No. MM/14 and 15 dated 14/3/73 regarding fixation of seniority of APWIs of Northern Railway ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) A reply to letter No. MM/14 dated 14-3-1973 has been sent. Points raised in letter No. MM/15 dated 14-3-1973 are under examination.

**Study Regarding Tidal Power Generation in Consultation with U. N. Experts**

9500. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : SHRI S. N. MISRA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make a study of tidal power generation in the country in consultation with U. N. experts in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to obtain the services of experts under the country programme for UNDP Assistance to examine the technical feasibility and economics of tidal power generation in the Gul of Cambay in Gujarat and any other suitable sites.

**Electricity At Gupta Ghat in Faizabad Cantonment Area**

9501. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no provision of electricity at the Gupta Ghat in Faizabad Cantonment Area and for lack of the facility the pilgrims visiting Gupta Ghat have to face a lot of inconvenience , and

(b) if so, the action Central Government propose to take in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). Gupta Ghat in Faizabad is at present not electrified. Estimates for electrification work have however been prepared and the Municipal Board of Faizabad has been requested by the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board to deposit the estimated amount for carrying out the work.

**Lighting Provision on Bridge on Ajudhia**

9502 SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no lighting provision on the bridge on Ajudhia ;

(b) if so, the reason therefor ;

(c) whether there is some dispute between Gonda and Faizabad for providing electricity there ; and

(d) the steps taken by Centre in this respect for providing electricity there and the time by which electricity is likely to be provided there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (d). The Bridge on Ajudhia was constructed by the Government of U. P., P. W. D., who provided wiring on the Bridge. Electicity on the Bridge has been provided with effect from 10th April, 1973.

**रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की बटालियन नं 2 के असिस्टैन्ट इन्स्पैक्टरी के पद सम्बन्धी मैरीट लिस्ट का रद्द किया जाना**

9503. सरजू पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 29 जुलाई, 1967 से 31 जुलाई, 1968 की अवधि में गोरखपुर मे रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की बटालियन नं० 2 के लिये असिस्टेंट इस्पेक्टरों के पदो के लिये चयन किया गया था, और

(ख) क्या उक्त सूची तदनुपरात रद्द कर दी गई थी यदि हा, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष दल के लिये सहायक उप निरीक्षकों के पदो के लिये चुनाव, 29 जुलाई, 1968 से 31 जुलाई, 1968 तक गोरखपुर में हुआ था जो नं० 2 बटालियन, रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष दल का मुख्यालय है ।

(ख) चुनाव समाप्त हो जाने पर यह पता चला कि यह रे० सु० द० नियमों / विनियमों के अनुसार नही हुआ । इस लिये उक्त चुनाव रद्द कर दिया गया और कोई योग्यता सूची नही बनायी गयी ।

**Death of Shri Benod Das as a Result of Firing by RPF at Biramandi Railway Station (West Bengal)**

9504. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that on 28th February, 1973, at about 10·30 A. M. the RPF Police allegedly dragged 27-year old Shri Benod Das out of his house and fired upon him in the broad day light at Biramandi Railway Station in the District of Purulia (West Bengal) and Shri Das died on the spot as a result of this firing ; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). On 28-2-73 at about 11·15 hrs. the R.P.F. Armed patrolling party consisting of one Sr. Rakshak and 3 Rakshaks while returning from Barabhum direction to Biramdih station noticed some persons moving in suspicious circumstances near the Location Box, located near home signal of Biramdih station. The Senior Rakshak and one Rakshak advanced towards the Location Box and noticed its door open and the miscreants cutting the inside wirings and other equipment of the Location Box.

The miscreants were armed with bows and arrows, axe and chissel. On being challenged by the advance R. P. F. party, one of the miscreants aimed his bow and arrow towards them. The Senior Rakshak and one Rakshak finding imminent danger to their lives and to Railway Property, opened one round of fire each from their muskets, in the right of self defence. As a result of this one miscreant named Benod Das fell down and died. The other miscreants took to their heels and disappeared. One the report of RPF, GRP/Purulia registered case No. 4 dated 28-2-73 U/s 379/511/307 IPC. A counter case on the complaint of the mother of deceased Benod Das dated 12-3-1973, U/s 364/302/109/195 IPC against RPF was registered by GRP. Both the cases

are under investigation. The police have arrested the above 2 RPF staff, and ASM-Biramdih has surrendered in Purulia Court.

**कासगंज से मथुरा और हाथरस से अलीगढ़ सैक्शनों के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सक्रिय जेब कतरों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही**

9505. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कासगंज से मथुरा और हाथरस से अलीगढ के बीच प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन पर जेब कतरों के गिरोह सक्रिय है;

(ख) क्या उस गिरोह के तीन सदस्यों को मार्च 15/16 की रात को रंगे हाथो पकड़ लिया गया था तथा उन्हें सी० आर० पी० हाथरस को सौंप दिया गया था ;

(ग) क्या हाथरस रेलवे पुलिस स्टेशन के एस० एच० ओ० को सांठगांठ इस गिरोह के साथ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सबध मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) :** (क) कासगंज और मथुरा खंड पर हाथरस सिटी और हाथरस जंक्शन स्टेशनों के बीच 16-3-73 को पाकेटमारी की 3 वारदातें हुई। हाथरस और अलीगढ के बीच ऐसी कोई वारदात होने की सूचना नही मिली है ।

(ख) जी हा ।

(ग) हाथरस को सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के थानेदार की अपराधियो के साथ मिलीभगत होने के आरोपों की जाच की जा रही है। हाथरस की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के सहायक उप निरीक्षक को स्थानातरित कर दिया गया है।

(घ) जाच पूरी होने पर यदि आरोप सिद्ध होते है तो सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के प्राधिकारियो द्वारा उसके विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

**मध्य प्रदेश में बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को वर्ष 1972 के दौरान दी गयी पैट्रोल पम्पों तथा गैस की एजेंसियां**

9506. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे कितने बेरोजगार इंजीनियर है जिन्होंने पैट्रोल पम्पों तथा गैस की एजेंसियों के लिये 1972 में आवेदन पत्र दिये है और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को ऐजेंसियां दे दी गई है ?

**पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) :** दिसम्बर, 1971 में, भारतीय तेल निगम ने, जोकि एक स्वायत्त सरकारी उद्यम है, एक योजना चलाई जिसके अन्तर्गत निगम के स्वामित्व वाले फुटकर बिक्री केंद्र तथा एजेंसियां मुख्यत: अपंग सैनिकों, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और युद्ध मे मारे गये व्यक्तियो की/कि विधवाओं/आश्रितों को, पुनर्वास के महानिदेशक, रक्षा मंत्रालय, विशिष्ट सिफारिशों के आधार पर दी जाती है। जहां कहीं पुनर्वास के महानिदेशक किसी विशेष डीलरशिप/एजेंसी के लिये किसी व्यक्ति की सिफारिश नही करता, वहां यह निम्न आय वर्ग वाले परिवारो इत्यादि से आये बेकार स्नातकों/इंजीनियरो को दी जाती है ।

भारतीय तेल निगम की उक्त नीति के कारण, निगम ने 1972 मे फुटकर बिक्री केंद्र या "इंडेन" की एजेंसियों की डीलर शिप के लिये कोई भी पेशकश नही की, अत: इस विषय मे कोई भी प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त नही हुये। तो भी, निगम ने राज्य में 1972 में बेकार स्नातको को दो फुटकर बिक्री केंद्रों के लिये नियुक्ति पत्र भेजे, जिसके लिये निगम, उक्त योजना के चालू होने के पूर्व ही, वचनबद्ध हो चुका था ।

**Request by Oudh Lawyers to Prime Minister to Restore Lucknow Bench at Lucknow**

9507. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oudh lawyers have seen Prime Minister with a request to restore Lucknow Bench of the High Court at Lucknow ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Some representatives of the Avadh Bar Association met the Prime Minister in connection with the jurisdiction of the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court.

(b) It is understood that the matter has been settled by the Chief Justice of the High Court.

**Number of General and Mid-term Elections held since 1952**

9508. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many general, including mid-term, elections have been held in India till date, since 1952; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred in connection with each of the general and mid-term elections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) The total number of general and mid-term elections held since 1952 is 15.

(b) the total expenditure incurred in connection with each of the general and mid-term elections is not readily available in respect of all the 15 elections. The information available in respect of seven elections is as under:

| Nature of elections | Year(s) | Total expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. |
| 1. General elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies . . . . . | 1951-52 | 10 45,47,099 |
| 2. General elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies . . . . . | 1957 | 5,90,21,786 |
| 3. Mid-term election to Kerala Legislative Assembly . . . . . | 1960 | 26,92,430 |
| 4. General elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies . . . . . | 1962 | 7,31,58,000 |
| 5. General elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies . . . . . | 1967 | 10,95,33,772 |
| 6. General elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies of Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal . . . . . | 1971 | 14,43,04,626 |
| 7. General elections to Legislative Assemblies of certain States and Union territories and to the Metropolitan Council of Delhi . . . | 1972 | 13,72,28,192 |

Information regarding the remaining elections is being collected from the States concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Creation of a Separate Ministry of Oil Exploration**

9509. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Malaviya Committee, which reviewed the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had recommended the creation of a separate Ministry of Oil Exploration;

(b) whether Government have examined the recommendation; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendation is under consideration of the Government.

**Critical Position of Coal Stock in Madhya Pradesh Cotton Mills**

9510. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the position of coal stock has become very critical in Indore, Ujjain and Ratlam cotton mills, in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the main reasons for this is that no coal wagon has been received at these places from the wagon quota fixed for the month of February, 1973; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Study-cum-Research Centres/Observatories set up By Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission**

9511. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the number and names of the study-cum-research centres/observatories set up by the Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission for undertaking studies in depth of problems of flood warning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): No such study-cum-research centres/observatories have been set up by the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission for undertaking studies in depth of problems of flood warning.

**Amounts Allegedly Removed Fraudulently by Shri Haridas Mundra from Certain West Bengal Concerns**

9512. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it had been alleged that in 1968-69, Shri Haridas Mundra had fraudulently removed huge amounts of money from the following five West Bengal concerns, to purchase shares in some Delhi concerns, viz., Anglo Brothers, Smith Stanistreet Ltd., Alock Ashdown and Company Limited, Lodhna Colliery (1920) Limited and Shalimar Works Limited; and

(b) what steps, if any, were taken by Government to prevent this transaction of fraudulent nature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). It came to the notice of the Government that these companies entered into certain transactions which apparently seemed to be suspicious and not in the interests of the companies concerned. Accordingly, follow- up action was initiated in each individual case as indicated below. A definite conclusion about the culpability of these transactions can only be reached after the final results of the steps initiated are known. In so far as M/s. Lodhna Colliery (1920) Limited and M/s. Shalimar Works Limited are concerned, on the basis of the F.I.R. filed by the Company Law Board, the Central Bureau of Investigation seized their records. The companies filed Writ Petitions in the Calcutta High Court and rules were issued and injunctions granted. As a result, the Central Bureau of Investigation could not proceed with the investigations.

2. In respect of M/s. Anglo Brothers Limited, Company Law Board ordered Special Audit under section 233A of the companies Act. The company filed a Writ Petition challenging the order in the Calcutta High Court, Which is still pending. The High Court vacated the injunction on the 4th January, 1972 but due to non-cooperation of the then management, the special auditor could not proceed with the work. The Com-

pany Law Board sanctioned prosecution of defaulting directors for non-production of books of account for audit by the special auditor.

3. In case of M/s. Angolo Brothers Limited and M/s. Lothra Colliery Company (1920) Limited the Calcutta High Court have appointed interim Boards of management. After the new Board of management of M/s. Angolo Brothers Limited took charge, the special auditor was given the books of account for audit and the Special Audit of the accounts of the company has since been commenced.

4. So far as M/s. Smith Stanistreet Limited, is concerned, following reports of mismanagement of the affairs of the company, the Government of India ordered an enquiry through a Committee under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. After careful consideration of the report of the Committee, it was decided that the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi should take over the management of the whole of the undertaking of M/s. Smith Stanistreet and Company Limited for a period of two years with effect from 4-5-1972 under Section 18A of the said Act as authorised Controller. The books of account of this company were also inspected under section 209(4) of the Companies Act. The inspection revealed *inter alia*,. that the management have purchased 40,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up at a price of Rs. 7/- each share of Indian Metallurgical Industries Limited, which was not functioning properly, from Shri V. K. Mundhra S/o. Shri H.D. Mundhra. Books of Accounts of Indian Metallurgical Industries Limited were inspected and on the basis of the inspection report, the Government filed a complaint with the Central Bureau of Investigation in November, 1970. The investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation is going on.

5. As regards M/s. Alcock Ashdown and Company Limited, Bombay, an inspection of the books of account of the company under Section 209 (4) of the Companies Act, 1956, was ordered and the report was submitted on 26-6-1971. An investigation under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951, was also ordered by the Ministry of Industrial Development into the affairs of the company. Subsequently, the Bombay High Court passed an order for winding up the company and for appointment of the Official Liquidator. A copy of the inspection report was forwarded to the Official Liquidator for taking such action as may be possible on the basis of the information contained therein. Action by Official Liquidator will depend upon the directions of the winding up Court.

## डी० सी० एम० दल द्वारा सांची (मध्य प्रदेश) में कास्टिक सोडा कारखाने की स्थापना करना

9513. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संख्या डी० सी० एम० दल ने मध्य प्रदेश में सांची के निकट कास्टिक सोडा कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए स्थान का चयन कर लिया है; और

(ख) इस कारखाने से सम्बन्धित मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

**पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) :** (क) और (ख) : मैसर्स डी० सी० एम० को मध्य प्रदेश में कास्टक सोडा फैक्ट्री की स्थापना के लिए कोई आशय पत्र नहीं दिया गया है। परन्तु एक राज्यीय उपक्रम, मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक विकास निगम लि० को मध्य प्रदेश में एक सोडा कास्टिक फैक्ट्री की स्थापना के लिए एक आशय पत्र दिया गया है। डी० सी० एम० के सहयोग से संयुक्त क्षेत्र में प्रायोजना की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। प्रायोजना के लिए निश्चित स्थान की भी सूचना नहीं दी गई है।

**Restraints on Shri Kalyan Basu From Purchasing Shares of British owned Companies in India**

9514. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Kalyan Basu, an Indian citizen resident in Switzerland, has been restrained to purchase soeme British owned companies in India by an order of the Department of Company Affairs ; and

(b) whether the enquiry against Shri Basu is now complete ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Company Law Board had received allegations that Shri Kalyan Basu, was trying to acquire shares held by four foreign bodies corporate in M/s. Shaw Wallaco and Company Limited, Calcutta. In this context, the Company Law Board has passed an Order under Section 250 (4) of the Companies Act, 1956 in respect of the shares held by four bodies corporate namely, R G. Shaw and Company Limited, London, Shaw Darby and Company Limited, London, Shaw Scott and Company Limited, London and Thames Rico Milling Company Limited, London in M/s Shaw Wallace and Company Limited, Calcutta.

(b) The enquiry that is being conducted by the Enforcement Directorate has not yet been completed

**Restriction on Shri Kalyan Basu for Coming out of Calcutta**

9515. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Shri Kalyan Basu has been restricted to come out of Calcutta under an order of Court on a representation of the Department of Company Affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : No, Sir. This Department has not filed any representation in any Court for restricting Shri Kalyan Basu's movements.

**Distribution of Railway Land to Railway Employees on Burdwan-Katwa and Katwa-Ahmedpur Narrow Gauge Lines (Eastern Railway)**

9516. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) total acreage of cultivated and cultivable lands distributed among the poor Railwaymen (casual staff) on Burdwan-Katwa and Katwa-Ahmedpur narrow gauge lines, Eastern Railway during 1972-74 and whether the distribution of this land is done according to the principle of nearness to the employee's residence ; and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether Railway lands are leased out and crops are being shared between the actual cultivators and licence-holders ; and if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to stop this practice ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The total acreage of cultivable land available in Burdwan-Katwa and Katwa-Ahmedpur narrow gauge line is 214 acres. Out of this 49 acres lying within the station limits, have been licensed to the Railway employees and 74 acres outside station limits, have been handed over to State Government for allotment to cultivators as per extant policy.

While licensing land to railway employes' the principle of nearness to employees residence is followed, only in those cases, where there are more than one applicants for the same plot of land

(b) While licensing lands to railway employees an undertaking is taken that land will be cultivated by them and their family members with the assistance of hired labour and the land so licensed will not be sublet or got cultivated by outsiders on the basis of sharing of crops with them. No case of subletting has come to the notice of the Railway Administration.

**Building of Off-Shore Terminal on Gujarat Coast with Foreign Assistance**

9517. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to build an off-shore terminal on Gujarat coast with foreign assistance ; and

(b) If so, what are the broad outlines of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Indian Oil Corporation propose to build an off-shore terminal in the Gulf of Kutch to receive imported crude oil required for the Mathura Refinery and the expanded Koyali Refinery. The off-shore terminal would consist of a single point mooring system wth submarine pipeline to connect the off-shore terminal to the shore tanks. As this type of work has not been done in the country so far, assistance from a suitable foreign consultant will be taken. The estimated cost of this facility is Rs. 620 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 400 lakhs.

**Increasing Production of Industrial Alcohol**

9520. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of industrial alcohol and this vital raw material is being imported from U. S. A. to the tune of Rs. 5 crores every year ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase the production of this alcohol to save the valuable foreign exchange and meet the ever-increasing demand for it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) In the alcohol year 1971-72 and the current year 1972-73 a shortage of alcohol has been experienced. To meet the deficit in the current year, Government has authorised the import of 16,500 tonnes of alcohol valued at Rs. 1·72 crores. This import is being made from U. S. A.

(b) Basically the indigenous production of alcohol is linked to the size of the sugarcane crop as quantities of sugar and molasses depend on it. However to conserve the available supply of molasses, Government has taken steps to improve the storage facilities. Under the statutory order fixing the price of molasses and alcohol, a certain fraction is required to be separately funded for construction of standard storage facilities in accordance with the procedure laid down by Government. This measure is expected to increase the availability of molasses for distillation.

To ensure the optimum utilisation of the available quantity of alcohol, Government has issued guidelines on the priorities to be followed for utilisation of alcohol to all State Governments.

**Import of Fertilizer through F. C. I.**

9521. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the reasons for not allowing public sector units like Fertilizer Corporation not to allow direct imports when a large part of things like imported fertilizer is marketed through their distribution network ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : Except for small quantities of fertilizers allotted for the seeding programmes etc., of fertilizer manufacturers, the distribution of imported fertilizers is effected by the Central Fertilizer Pool through State Govts/Union Territories and Commodity Boards and not through public sector enterprises like the Fertilizer Corporation of India. In view, of this, the Central Fertilizer Pool of the Ministry of Agriculture is the approprate agency to coordinate all actions in regard to the procurement, distribution, etc. of imported fertilizers.

**Expansion and Repair of Stations in Kerala**

9522. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have any scheme to expand and repair some of the Railway stations in the State of Kerala ;

(b) if so, the stations to be included under this scheme ; and

(c) the broad outlines of the said scheme and the time by which this scheme would be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c) Need based repairs/expansion of Railway Stations is a continuing process and during the year 1973-74 existing facilities are being augmented at Ernakulam, Punalur, Ottakkal, Edapalayam and Cannanore at a total cost of Rs. 4 59 lakhs. Further as a part of Trivandrum Central-Ernakulam MG-BG conversion, five stations viz. Trivandrum Central, Murukkam-puzha, Kadakkavur, Varkala and Quilon will be improved and work will be completed by 1975.

**Setting up of a Bench of Supreme Court in South**

9523. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of setting up a Bench of the Supreme Court at a convenient place in South India has been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Increase in Crude Price Sought by ESSO**

9524 SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether ESSO has also sought an additional increase in the price of crude oil imported by it ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request is under consideration and the Government is looking into all aspects of the matter.

**Scheme re : Canal Extension From Udhara-Asthan Barrage on Falgu River in Bihar**

9525. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme regarding the canal extension from Udhara-Asthan barrage on Falgu river in Bihar State, in the near future ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme will be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The Government of Bihar have stated that no proposal for extension of existing canals from Udhara-Asthan Barrage on the river Falgu is under their consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Fire in Badarpur Power Station Delhi**

9526. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether fire broke out in the Badarpur power station, Delhi on the 7th April 1973;

(b) whether Government have investigated the causes of the fire, and

(c) if so, the results of the investigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The case was reported to the Police who have already completed investigations in the matter. A Departmental Enquiry Committee has also been constituted by the C.W. & P.C. (Power Wing) for the purpose.

(c) The reports of the Departmental Enquiry Committee as well as that from the Police are awaited.

**अनाज की ढुलाई के लिए रेलवे वैगन**

9527. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्यान्नों को ढोने के लिए जोनवार कितने रेल डिब्बों की मांग है तथा आगामी सप्ताहों में मांग कितनी होने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) मांग को पूरा करने के लिए क्या पग उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि किसी विशिष्ट स्थान पर डिब्बे उपलब्ध करने में कठिनाई हो तो उसके तुरन्त निवारण के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं ?

**रेल मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) :** (क) रबी के खाद्यान्नों की ढुलाई मुख्यत: पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन बहुलता वाले राज्यों में संकेन्द्रित है। कृषि मन्त्रालय ने मई, 1973 के महीने में विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों से खाद्यान्न की ढुलाई के लिए माल डिब्बों की दैनिक आवश्यकता का जो पूर्वानुमान लगाया है, वह निम्नलिखित तालिका में दिया गया है :—

| रेलवे | माल डिब्बों की दैनिक आवश्यकता | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | बड़ी लाइन | मीटर लाइन | छोटी लाइन |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| उत्तर | 1300 (अन्तर्राज्यीय) | 150 | — |
| | 100 (राज्य के भीतर) | — | — |
| पश्चिम | 45 | 95 | — |
| पूर्व | 50 | — | — |
| मध्य | 165 | — | — |
| पूर्वोत्तर | — | 70 | — |
| दक्षिण | 60 | 35 | — |
| दक्षिण-मध्य | 60 | — | — |
| दक्षिण-पूर्व | 210 | — | 40 |
| | 1990 | 350 | 40 |

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम की मांगों के अनुसार विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों से खाद्यान्न की ढुलाई के लिए माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में आवश्यक प्रबन्ध कर लिए गए हैं।

(ग) आमतौर पर आवक लदे माल डिब्बे जब खाली हो जाते हैं तो उनका उपयोग किसी विशेष स्टेशन पर खाद्यान्न के लदान के लिए किया जाता है। अब ये माल डिब्बे आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं होते तो आस पास के स्टेशनों से खाली माल डिब्बे मंगाये जाते हैं।

**Production in Excess of Licence capacities granted to Drug Manufacturing Firms with Foreign Equity exceeding 26 per cent**

9528. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Drug manufacturing firms with foreign equity exceeding 26 per cent have exceeded the capacities licenced to them under the provisions of the Industries (Dev. & Reg) Act 1951;

(b) if so, the names of these firms and the excess production achieved by each; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against these firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Capacity and sales value covered by each C.O.B. Licences granted to Drug Firms with Foreign Equity exceeding 26 per cent**

9529. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4880 on the 27th March, 1973 and state:

(a) what is the capacity as covered by each C.O.B. licence granted to drug firms with foreign equity exceeding 26 per cent;

(b) what is the sales value of the items covered by each C.O.B. licence;

(c) how many applications for C·O.B licences are still pending with Government; and

(d) whether proper check was exercised to ensure that the irregularities committed by foreign firms were not regularised by the issue of C.O.B. licences to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A statement, furnishing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library See No LT-5007/73*]

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Six applications for C.O.B. licences are pending with Government out of which three are from companies having more than 26% foreign equity.

(d) Yes, Sir. As mentioned in reply to the Question referred to the C.O.B. licences have been issued on the basis of Government instructions on the subject.

**Request by the Bar Associations of Manipur and Tripura for protection at the time of change in the Judicial System in those States consequent upon the reorganisation of North Eastern areas**

9530. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bar Associations of Manipur and Tripura requested the Government of India for certain protections on the eve of the change in the Judicial systems of the States consequent upon the reorganisation of the North Eastern areas;

(b) if so, the nature of protections desired and the actual outcome of the matter as it stands today;

(c) the comparative status of the Bar Associations in the States of the North Eastern areas; and

(d) whether there exists any centralized coordinating agency in respect of the Bar Associations in the different States in view of the common High Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE): (a) to (d). No such request was received from any Bar Associations of Manipur and Tripura at the time of reorganisation of the North Eastern region. However, Section 34 of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 provides for an advocate entitled to practice in the erstwhile Judicial Commissioner's Courts as being entitled to practice in the common High Court. The same section makes necessary changes in the Advocates Act, 1961 also. All consequential and necessary amendments in the Manipur (Courts) Act, 1955 and the Tripura (Courts) Act, 1950 have been made *vide* Section 76 read with Ninth and the Tenth Schedules to the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.

**Attaching Special Bogies for Manipur to Assam Mail and Other Trains.**

9531. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present arrangement in the trains running to and from Dimapur (Manipur Road) for passengers coming to and from Manipur is quite inadequate; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering attachment of special Manipur bogies to some important trains like the Assam Mail?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, the existing arrangements are considered adequate.

(b) Does not arise.

**Harassment of Manipur Passengers by Railway Staff in Dimapur Sector**

9532. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience of the large number of Manipuri passengers who are reported to be constantly harassed by the Railway staff in and around the Dimapur Sector; and

(b) if so, whether an enquiry will be made in the matter and if so, when and at what level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No such complaints have been received by the Railway Administration so far.

(b) Does not arise.

**Pay scale of Hindi Staff and their Confirmation in Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry**

9533. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) The total number and pay scales of Hindi staff such as Hindi Assistants, Hindi Translators, Technical Assistants, Research Assistants, etc. in his Ministry, Deptartment-wise and category-wise separately;

(b) the number of permanent and temporary employees among them separately.

(c) the number of the employees who have been working on their posts for the last 3 years or more but are still temporary and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which they would be confirmed.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Information relating to the Hindi staff of the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals is shown below:

| Sl. No. | Designation of post | No. of Posts | Whether incumbent is permanent/ temporary | Pay Scale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Hindi Officer (Class II Gazetted) | 1 | Temporary | Rs. 350-25-500-30-590-EB-30-800-EB-30-830-35-900. |
| 2. | Senior Hindi Translator (Class II non-gazetted) | 1 | Permanent | Rs. 325-15-475-EB-20-575. |
| 3. | Hindi Assistant (Class II non-gazetted) | 1 | Temporary | Rs. 210-10-270-15-300-EB-15-450-EB-20-530. |
| 4. | Personal Assistant (Hindi) (Class II non-gazetted) | 2 | Temporary | Do. |

(c) One. The incumbent of the post of Hindi Assistant has been holding it for more than 3 years. He is a permanent Upper Division Clerk and can be considered for confirmation against the permanent post of Hindi Assistant if he agrees to give up his lien on his post of U.D.C.

(d) the need for converting the temporary posts of Hindi Officer and Personal Assistant (Hindi) into permanent will be reviewed after the posts have been in existence for a continuous period of not less than 3 years. The confirmation of the Hindi Assistant would depend on whether he opts for absorption against this post.

**Hindi Staff working in Ministry of Irrigation and Power**

9534. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and pay scales of the Hindi Technical Assistants, Hindi Translators, Technical Assistants, Research Assistants working in his Ministry, Department-wise and category-wise, separately;

(b) the number of permanent and temporary employees among them separately;

(c) the number of the employees who have been working on their posts for the

last three years or more but are still temporary and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which they would be confirmed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA). (a) and (b). The information is furnished in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Only one Hindi Translator, Grade II, who is on deputation on a temporary basis for over three years. The question regarding confirmation in the posts of Hindi Translator will be considered when Recruitment Rules are finalised.

**Statement**

| Name of the post | Number of posts sanctioned | | | Scale of pay | Whether the incumbent is permanent or temporary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Permanent | Temporary | Total | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Hindi Translator, Grade I | 2 | — | 2 | Rs. 320-15-425-EB-15-530 | One post of Hindi Translator, Grade I is held substantively and the incumbent is officiating as Hindi Officer on *ad-hoc* basis. The resultant vacancy and the other post are filled by appointment, on deputation, of two permanent Lower Division Clerks of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Cadre of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power |
| Hindi Translator Grade II | 1 | 2 | 3 | Rs 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425 | The posts are filled at present on deputation, pending finalisation of Recruitment Rules Two of these officers hold permanent posts of Lower Division Clerk in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Cadre of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power; the third post is held by a temporary Lower Division Clerk. |

**Total number and Pay Scales of Hindi Staff in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs**

9535. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and pay scales of the Hindi staff such as Hindi Assistants, Hindi Translators, Technical Assistants, Research Assistants, Hindi Officers etc. in his Ministry, Department-wise and category-wise, separately;

(b) the number of permanent and temporary employees among them, separately; and

(c) the numper of Translators, Hindi Assistants etc. who have been working on their posts for the last three years or more but are still temporary, the reasons therefor and the time by which they would be confirmed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) A Statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library See* No. *LT*-5008/73).

**Scale of Hindi Staff for Railway Ministry**

9536. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state·

(a) the total number and pay scales of the Hindi staff such as Hindi Assistants, Hindi Translators, Technical Assistants, Research Assistants, Hindi Officers in his Ministry category-wise;

(b) the number of permanent and temporary employees among them separately;

(c) the number of the employees who have been working on their posts for the last three years or more but are still temporary and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which they would be confirmed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Hindi Directorate in the Board's office consists of the following gazetted and non-gazetted posts; their number and pay-scales are indicated against each:

| Category | Pay scale | No. of posts | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Permanent | Temporary |
| **Gazetted** | | | |
| 1. Joint Director (Official Languages) | Rs. 1300-1600 or 1600-1800 plus spl. pay of Rs. 200/- | — | — |
| 2. Hindi Officer . . . | Rs. 700-1250 | — | 1 |
| 3. Asstt. Hindi Officer | Rsl 350-900 plus spl. pay of Rs 150/- p. m. | — | 2 |
| 4. Section Officer . | Rs. 350-900 | 2 | 2 |
| **Non-gazetted** | | | |
| 5. Hindi Assistants . | Rs. 210-530 | 16 | 7 |

| *b* | | Permanent | Temporary |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jt. Director | — | 1* | — |
| Hindi Officer | — | 1* | — |
| Asstt. Hindi Officer | — | 2* | — |
| Section Officer | — | 4* | — |
| Hindi Assistants | — | 16* | 7 |

*All the incumbents except 5 Hindi Assistants working against the said posts are permanent employees holding lien on other posts.

(c) None of the 7 temporary Hindi Assistants has completed 3 years continuous service in the grade. They have however completed 3 years service including that in the lower grades.

(d) it is not possible to indicate the time by which the officers in question would be confirmed against the posts since this depends upon the conversion of the existing temporary posts into permanent ones and on the availability of permanent vacancies.

**कोयले की ढुलाई से आय में कमी**

9537. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य:** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे की आय का मुख्य साधन कोयले की ढुलाई है;

(ख) क्या इस साधन से रेलवे की आय 1965-66 में 86 प्रतिशत से घटकर 1970-71 में 85 प्रतिशत रह गई है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो रेलवे माल डिब्बो की नियमित सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे कोयले की ढुलाई से आय की प्रतिशतता में वृद्धि हो सके ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी)** : (क) जी नही ।

(ख) कुल भाड़े की तुलना मे कोयले पर भाड़े का प्रतिशत 1965-96 मे 17.42 था जो 1970-71 मे बढ़कर 17.54 हो गया ।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

**'पोलीटिकल बैंकिंग फार करप्ट रेलवे आफीसियल' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत समाचार**

9538. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 24-3-1973 के "ब्लिटज" में, "पोलीटीकल बैंकिंग फार करप्ट रेलवे आफीसियल" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी)** : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । लेकिन चूंकि अब यह मामला निगाह में लाया गया है इसलिए इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

**मौन नगर रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्व रेलवे) पर कोयले की चोरी**

9539. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे के मौन नगर रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोयले की चोरी का एक काण्ड गत दिनों प्रकाश में आया है,

(ख) क्या उक्त चोरियो के परिणामस्वरूप प्रतिमास एक करोड़ रुपए की हानि होती थी;

(ग) क्या ऐसे कोयले के 14 डिब्बे हाल ही मे पक ड़े गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले के तथ्य क्या है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी)** : (क) से (घ) . सोन नगर (न कि मोन नगर) स्टेशन पर कोयले की चोरी के किसी ऐसे मामले की सूचना नही मिली है जिसमें 1 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई हो । लेकिन 1-4-73 और 5-4-73 को सोन नगर स्टेशन पर पूर्व रेलवे के सतर्कता सगठन द्वारा की गयी अचानक जाच से पता चला कि "फुटक के रूप में 23 माल डिब्बों में कोयला बुक की हुई मात्रा से अधिक लदा था और अतिरिक्त लदान

की मात्रा प्रति माल डिब्बा 0.8 से 12.7 मीटरिक टन तक थी । बुक न किये गये अतिरिक्त कोयले के भार का हिसाब लगभग 10,000 रुपया लगाया गया है । जांच किये गये माल डिब्बों में बिना बुक किये लादे गये कोयले की मात्रा के बारे में गंतव्य स्टेशनों को बता दिया गया है ताकि सुपुर्दगी के समय अब प्रभार वसूल किया जा सके । जांच करने से यह भी पता चला कि कोयला "फुटकर" (माल डिब्बा भार से भिन्न) रूप में बुक किया गया था न जो रेल प्रशासन द्वारा अनुपत कोटा से अधिक था ।

पटना की विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के आगे जांच पड़ताल के लिए इस मामले से सम्बन्धित रिकार्ड अपने कब्जे में ले लिया है । सोन नगर के यार्ड मास्टर और सहायक माल बाबू को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है । इस प्रकार की अनियमित बुकिंग और लदान से बचाव के लिए निवारक उपाय के रूप में सतर्कता का काम तेज कर दिया गया है ।

**Payment of interest on Security money Deposited with dealer of Indian oil Company**

9540. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the individual getting the Indane cooking gas connection is required to deposit rupees 100 with the dealer of Indian Oil Company as security money; and

(b) If so, the reasons for not paying any interest for Rs. 100 which remains as a fixed deposit with the Indian Oil Company so long as the individual utilises the cooking gas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A security deposit of Rs. 100 per cylinder and regulator actually supplied on loan is collected from each consumer by the distributor on behalf of the Indian Oil Corporation. This deposit is not retained by the distributor but is passed on to the IOC, as the cylinders and pressure regulators are actually loaned by the IOC to the customers. The actual cost of cylinders and pressure regulators to be maintained by the IOC is much in excess of Rs. 100 per consumer as the Corporation has to provide for more than one cylinder per consumer to maintain adequate stocks at the refinery filling plants/godowns/ in transit etc. The Corporation do not also charge any rental on the cylinders and pressure regulators loaned to the consumers. In view of this, the IOC do not pay any interest on the security deposits to the consumers.



**News Report entitled "Temporary Officers Woes may hit Railway Work"**

9541. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press Report in the 'Statesman' dated 7th April, 1973 under the heading "Temporary officers woes may hit Railways work"; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) and (b). (i) At present Temporary Officers are absorbed permanently in Class I against a quota set aside for such absorption, which has been increased progressively from time to time. The question of further enhancement of quota is under consideration of the Government.

(ii) The Temporary Officers are unclassified i.e. neither Class I nor Class II. They are not equated to Class I Officers although they happen to be in the identical scale of pay.

Senior Scale posts are filled by Class I Officers and Temporary Officers are put out to officiate in Senior Scale only when Class I Officers are not available for promotion to Senior Scale.

(iii) A review of temporary gazetted posts for purposes of making them permanent is done periodically. The latest review is already on hand.

(iv) Temporary Officers when employed on Railways can be posted to any Branch

including the Safety Branch provided they satisfy the job requirements of such posts.

(v) There is no bar to Temporary Officers applying to posts in the Public Sector Undertakings etc. who will no doubt consider their permanent absorption if they are suitable and eligible for such absorption.

**Alleged Mismanagement by Railway at Ayudhaya on Ram Naumi Festival**

9542. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated the 13th April, 1973 under the heading "Railway ki kuvyavastha se do mare our anek yatri zakhmi"; and

(b) if so, the facts of the incident and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes. On 10-4-1973 three passengers were hurt grievously and three sustained minor injuries at Faizabad station when they attempted to get down from train No. 3AF Allahabad-Faizabad Passenger while it was still in motion.

Attempting to enter or leave any carriage while the train is in motion is an offence punishable under Section 118 of the Indian Railways Act

To clear extra rush during melas, special trains are run subject to the traffic offering and loads of normal trains are augmented by attaching additional coaches Such arrangements were made during this mela also.

**Erosion of Ganga in Murshidabad District Down-Stream Ganga Barrage and Aurangabad**

9543. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether already more than 50,000 people have been rendered homeless as a result of erosion of Ganga in the Murshidabad District down-stream Ganga Barrage and Aurangabad and another important town will not be able to withstand the high flood rush of water during the coming monsoon; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). In the project report for protection of areas from erosion on the right bank of the Ganga downstream of the Farakka Barrage, estimated to cost Rs. 63 crores, prepared by the State Government of West Bengal, it has been mentioned that 85,000 people have been rendered homeless by erosion during the last twenty five years and that some important towns like Dhulian are threatened. It has also been reported by the State Government that the river current is away from the bank in the vicinity of Aurangabad and there is no imminent danger to this town.

Protection by construction of spurs in a reach of 51 km between Nainsukh and Lalgola has been proposed in the scheme prepared by the State Government. As this is a major scheme requiring detailed examination and approval of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission, which would take time, and some works are to be implemented immediately before the ensuing floods in the vulnerable reaches, it has been suggested to the State Government to prepare schemes indicating the programme for the immediate works to be implemented. The nature of works to be taken up immediately has also been discussed and finalised at a meeting of the Central and State technical officers held early in April, 1973.

**Utilisation of IDA Credit to India for Purchasing Railway Equipment**

9544. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI M.M JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board has indicated to the American Trade Mission, which visited the capital in the first week of April, 1973, that it could take advantage of the next IDA credit to India, now that the dollar had been devalued and the American prices were competitive; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The U.S. Trade Mission met the Railway Board on 2nd April 1973 and in the course of discussions they wanted to know the status of the present IDA Credit. They were informed that the present IDA Credit for $ 75 million had already been fully committed and that they could make bids against international tenders issued from time to time by the Railway Board against future IDA Credits. They were also informed that the principles of international competitive bidding had to be strictly followed and that only lowest technically acceptable offers had to be accepted. It was also incidentally mentioned that in the past offers from countries like Japan and Germany were having an edge over the offers from U. S. A. and that in future in view of the recent devaluation of the U. S. Dollar, U. S. prices might become competitive.

**Employment of Physicians in Farrakka Barrage Hospital**

9545. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of physicians have been employed in the Farrakka Barrage Project Hospital and whether all of them or majority of them belong to cadre of West Bengal Government;

(b) whether benefits like non-practising allowance are not available to them and they are also not entitled to carry on private practice; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being contemplated by the present employed to ameliorate their position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) One Chief Medical Officer and five Medical Officers, belonging to the cadre of the West Bengal Government, are at present employed in the Farakka Barrage Project Hospital on deputation.

(b) and (c). Benefits like non-practising allowance, as are admissible to officers of equivalent grades under the Government of West Bengal, are allowed to these Medical Officers of the Farakka Barrage Project Hospital. They are not allowed to carry on private practice.

**Platform of New Farakka Barrage Railway Station**

9546. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the platform of New Farakka Barrage Railway Station has not been properly levelled to its appropriate height;

(b) whether the passengers and general members of public are put to much inconveniences because of its low level; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not constructing the platform of appropriate height there and the steps being contemplated in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). To meet the requirements of passengers at New Farakka Railway station, a rail level platform exists, which is considered adequate. Raising of platform at this station will be considered in future after taking into consideration the traffic offering and after associating the Railway Users' Amenities Committee.

**फ्रन्टियर मेल/जनता तथा डीलक्स जैसी तेज रफ्तार गाड़ियों में यात्रा करने के लिये आरक्षण प्रभारों में वृद्धि**

9547. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे विभाग ने 1 अप्रैल, 1973 से फ्रन्टियर मेल, जनता तथा डीलक्स जैसी तेज रफ्तार गाड़ियों में यात्रा के लिये 4.50 रुपये का आरक्षण प्रभार वसूल करना शुरू कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी)** : (क) जी नहीं । लेकिन 1-4-1973 से कुछ तेज डाक/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में यात्रा के लिए केवल आरक्षित स्थान के संबंध में तीसरे दर्जे में प्रति यात्री 1.50 रुपये, वातानुकूल कुर्सियान तथा दूसरे दर्जे में प्रति यात्री 3 रुपए, पहले दर्जे

मे प्रति यात्री 5 रुपये और वातानुकूल दर्जे मे प्रति यात्री 10 रुपये की समान दर से पूरक प्रभार लागू किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता।

**Cases pending with High Courts and increase in the number of Judges of High Courts**

9548. SHRI R. N. BARMAN :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases are pending before the different High Courts in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of judges in High Courts; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) . (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The State authorities have been advised to undertake a review of the Judge strength in the light of the institutions and disposals and the arrears to be cleared, and to send proposals for augmentation of the Judge strength to the extent necessary.

STATEMENT

*HIGH COURTS*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Allahabad | 78,617 |
| 2. Andhra Pradesh . | 19,527 |
| 3. Bombay . . . | 41,442 |
| 4. Calcutta | 70,820 |
| 5. Delhi . . | 16,761 |
| 6. Gauhati (Formerly Assam & Nagaland) . . | 5,796 |
| 7. Gujarat . . . | 12,560 |
| 8. Himachal Pradesh . . | 1,564 |
| 9. Jammu & Kashmir . | 1,726 |
| 10. Kerala . . . . | 29,353 |
| 11. Madhya Pradesh . . | 20,653 |
| 12. Madras . . . . | 32,678 |
| 13. Mysore . . . . | 10,727 |
| 14. Orissa . . . . | 6,470 |
| 15. Patna . . . . | 23704 |
| 16. Punjab & Haryana . . | 25,150 |
| 17. Rajasthan . . . | 13,359 |

**Requirement of Railway Wagons During Fifth Five Year Plan**

9549. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about the requirement of Railway Wagons during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Two alternative exercises have been undertaken. The Railways assessment based on past trends is that the freight traffic by the end of the Fifth Plan may be around 280 million tonnes for which about 1·09 lakh wagons will be required. However, the projection given by other sectors total upto about 335 million tonnes for which about 2 04 lakh wagons will be required. A final view on this will be taken after the freight traffic target is finalised by the Planning Commission.

**Applications for Grant of Rail Concessions for visit to Memorial of freedom fighters by recognised and Registered Societies**

9550. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for grant of Rail concessions for visit by recognised

and registered societies to the memorials of freedom fighters have been received by the Ministry of Railways during the Silver Jubilee year uptill now and how many of them have been allowed concessions; and

(b) the financial implications of the Rail concessions applied for and sanctioned, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Applications were received from two organisations for grant of concession to persons visiting places of martyrdom Their requests were not agreed to. It is not known if these organisations are registered and recognised societies

(b) Does not arise.

**खण्डवा-अजमेर ट्रेन में महू-उदयपुर बोगी का जोड़ा जाना**

9551. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पिछले कई वर्षों से जनता यह मांग कर रही है कि खण्डवा-अजमेर गाडी मे दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ते हुये यातायात को ध्यान में रखकर एक महू-उदयपुर बोगी लगाई जाए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध मे सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी)** : (क) और (ख). ऐसा कोई अभ्यावेदन नही मिला है । लेकिन, महू और उदयपुर सिटी के बीच 71/72 अजमेर-खण्डवा और 15/16 चेतक एक्सप्रस/तिज सवारी गाड़ियो मे पहले दूसरे और तीसरे दर्जे का सीधा जाने वाला एक मिला जुला सवारी डिब्बा पहले से ही चल रहा है ।

**मीटरगेज लाइन को ब्राडगेज लाइन में बदलना तथा इससे मध्य प्रदेश को होने वाला लाभ**

9552. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :**
**श्री अम्बेश :**

क्या रेल मंत्री 5 दिसम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 3128 के उत्तर के संबंध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आगामी कुछ वर्षों मे मीटर गेज लाइनों को ब्राडगेज लाइनो मे बदलने की एक योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो जोन-वार कितने किलोमीटर मीटरगेज लाइनो को बड़ी लाइनों मे बदला जायेगा तथा उनके नाम क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना से मध्य प्रदेश को भी लाभ होगा; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो मध्य प्रदेश मे कितने किलोमीटर मीटरगेज लाइनो को ब्राडगेज लाइनों मे बदला जायेगा तथा उन लाइनों के नाम क्या है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरैशी)** : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ग) और (घ). यद्यपि अभी तक इसे प्रस्तावों मे शामिल नही किया गया है फिर भी इंदौर मे महू तक (21 कि० मी०) समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन (क्योंकि सीधा आमान परिवर्तन करने से उत्तर और दक्षिण का मीटर लाइन सम्पर्क भंग हो जायेगा) बनाने के लिए एक टोह सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है ।

विवरण

(ख) आमान परिवर्तन की जिन चालू योजनाओ और सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन योजनाओ के सम्बन्ध मे पहले सूचना दी गयी थी उनके अलावा निम्नलिखित खण्ड आमान परिवर्तन की सदर्शी योजना मे शामिल किये गये है जो अगले 10-15 वर्षों मे क्रियान्वित की जायेगी।

| क्रम सं० | खण्ड का नाम | रेलवे | लम्बाई (कि० मी० मे) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | वाराणसी-भटनी . | पूर्वोत्तर | 161 00 |
| 2 | कारूर-डिडिगुल-नुत्तिकोरन (इसमें कारूर और डिडिगुल के बीच नयी बडी लाइन और डिडिगुल और मदुरै के बीच समानान्तर बडी लाइन और मदुरै-नुत्तिकोरन और मणियाच्चि-तिरुनेल वैलि खडो का बदलाव शामिल है)। | दक्षिण | 324 00 |
| 3 | समस्तीपुर-रक्सोल (मुज़फरपुर होकर या दरभगा होकर) . . . . | पूर्वोत्तर | 188 00 |
| 4 | मिरज-लोडा-हौसपैट लोडा-मामुगाओ और अलनावैर डाडेलि . . . | दक्षिण-मध्य | 565 00 |

सदर्शी योजना के बाहर, एक दूसरी आमान परिवर्तन योजना अर्थात् दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद (1066 कि० मी० पश्चिम् रेलवे) भी विचाराधीन है।

हाल ही मे मीटर लाइन से बडी लाइन मे आमान परिवर्तन के लिए एक दूसरा खण्ड मनमाड-पुरली खण्ड (354 कि० मी०, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे) को अनुमोदित किया गया है और सूखा राहत कार्य के रूप मे इस परियोजना पर मिट्टी सबधी काम शुरू कर दिया गया है।

**Special Allocations for Hydel Projects in Himachal Pradesh**

9553 SHRI PANNALAL BARUPAL Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh Government approached the Central Government last year seeking special allocations for taking up big hydel projects in the State, and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and action taken thereon and the time by which the necessary allocation are expected to be made for taking up these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Major projects suggested by Himachal Pradesh Government for bene-

fits during the 5th and 6th Plan periods alongwith the installed capacity and likely cost are as follows:

| Name of Project | Installed capacity (MW) | Estimated Cost (in Rs. Crores) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Parbati . | 1900 | 300 |
| 2. Kol . . | 1250 | 200 |
| 3. Nathpa-Jhakri | 1000 | 130 |
| 4. Baspa . . | 400 | 40 |
| 5. Chamera . | 400 | 70 |
| 6. Dadahu . | 100 | 45 |

The Nathpa-Jhakri and Parbati Stage-I Projects have been included in the Central Sector in the tentative 5th Plan to yield benefits in the early part of the 6th Plan. There is no proposal at present to include the other projects in the 5th Plan.

**Railway Lines laid in Himachal Pradesh during four five year Plans**

9554. SHRI PANNALAL BARUPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Railway line has been laid in Himachal Pradesh (including new areas) during the period of entire four Five Year Plans ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) No, excepting that Nagrota-Jogindernagar section (56 Kms) dismantled during the war, was restored during the First Plan.

(b) Railway development is not envisaged on any State-wise or Region-wise concepts, but on overall considerations of national economic development. Since new railway lines have to be financed out of capital borrowed from the General Revenues involving payment of dividend obligations, the construction of only such lines as are expected to be financially viable, is normally considered, as otherwise their maintenance will become a drain on the national exchequer.

**Railway line from Jamnagar to Rohru Via Teuni (Himachal Pradesh)**

9555. SHRI PANNALAL BARUPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been a survey for a new Railway line from Jamnagar to Rohru in Himachal Pradesh *via* Teuni (Tehsil Chakroa) ; and

(b) if so, the result of the survey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**G. M.'s (Western Railway) Address to Officers at Jaipur**

9556. SHRI PANNALAL BARUPAL : SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the General Manager, Westesn Railway, whi'e addressing a meeting of the Railway Officers at Jaipur in December, 1972, had stressed the need for a close contact of the Officers with the line staff while on duty ;

(b) whether the Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Baroda Division, while visiting Sabarmati Goods shed on 14th November, 1972 had refused to hear the grievances of the Goods Clerks working at Sabarmati Goods Shed; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The General Manager, Western Railway did not visit Jaipur Division during the month of December, 1972.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Irrigation Projects Sanctioned in Kerala**

9558. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : SHRI VARK :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the new irrigation projects in Kerala likely to be sanctioned by Central Government during the year 1973-74 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) The Government of Kerala have proposed the following new irrigation projects for inclusion in their developmental Plans —

| Name of Project |
|---|
| *Major* |
| Idamalyar |
| Banasurasagar |
| Tirunelli |
| Kerala Bhawani (Tail race utilisation) |
| *Medium* |
| Karapuzha |
| Attappady |
| Noolapuzha |
| Maniat |
| Thendir |

The acceptance of these new projects during 1973 74 will depend on the results of examination of the projects and the resources likely to be available for their implementation

**Assistance to Irrigation Projects in Bhilwara District (Rajasthan)**

9559 SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) how many irrigation projects are being financed by the Central Government in Bhilwara District of Rajasthan

(b) the central assistance given and the amount spent on these projects till March, 1972; and

(c) when will these projects be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are implemented by State Governments within the frame work of their developmental plans Central assistance to States is being given in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any individual scheme, group of schemes, or head of development

The following two medium irrigation schemes are under execution in Bhilwara District of Rajasthan —

| Scheme | Estimated cost | Expenditure upto | Ultimate Benefits |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs lakhs | 1972 73 | ha |
| 1 Jetpura | 97 | 45 61 | 2000 |
| 2 Meja Feeder | 401 | 108 21 | 3600 |

The schemes are expected to be completed in the Fifth Plan

**Dis-continuance of air-conditioned Coach service in Chetak Express**

9560 SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there used to be an air-conditioned coach service in the Chetak Express Train and

(b) the reason for its discontinuance and whether it will be started again ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes

(b) The partially air conditioned coach was withdrawn from 15/16 Chetak Express from 25 5 72 due to poor patronisation There is no proposal to re introduce this coach

**Rural Electrification Schemes for Bhilwara in Rajasthan**

9561 SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the schemes of rural electrification programme if any which have been formulated for Bhilwara District (Rajasthan) and the proposed financial outlay on them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) The Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set-up in Central Sector provides additive finances to State Electricity Boards for implementation of their Rural Electrificatation Schemes The Corporation have so far sanctioned 30 schemes

of Rajasthan State envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 1587·049 lakhs for electrification of 1790 villages and energisation of 38,484 pumpsets. Out of these 30 schemes, 2 schemes relate to Bhilwara District. These 2 schemes involve loan assistance of Rs. 117·58 lakhs for the electrification of 90 villages and energisation of 3,580 pumpsets.

**Free Residential Card Passes to Railway Employees Residing in Ajmer Suburban Area**

9562. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on Northern Railway Free Residential Card Passes have been allowed to the Railway employees e.g., Delhi Kishanganj/Tilak Bridge and Shakurbasti-Delhi (for Printing Press Staff only);

(b) whether on Central Railway, Free Residential Card Passes are allowed to all Railway employees to attend their duties, e.g. Bombay area and Agra-Delhi Section of Central Railway,

(c) whether staff employed in different Railway Department posting in Delhi from stations other than mentioned in para (a) above have not been allowed similar facility of Free Passes when the working conditions are the same; and

(d) if so, the reasons of discriminatory treatment in Delhi Division and whether any steps are under consideration in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) on Central Railway, Free Residential Card Passes are allowed to all Railway Employees residing in Bombay or Bombay Suburban Sections from their Place of work and residence.

On Agra-Delhi Sections such passes are granted between Mathura and Delhi stations only.

(c) & (d). The Policy of the Government is not to extend the facility of residential card passes to sections where it is not already in vogue.

**Hunger strike by Loco Running Staff of Delhi Division (Northern Railway)**

9563. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Loco Running staff of Delhi Division (Northern Railway) offered a memorandum of their demands to the Divisional Superintendent, Delhi in the first week of March, 1973, but was not accepted;

(b) whether hunger strike was initiated for a week by the affected category in front of Divisional Superintendent's Office as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Loco Running Staff went to the extent of mass sickness closing down several Loco sheds of Delhi Division and other categories had also decided to join in their agitation; and

(d) whether the Administration imposed booking restrictions of wagons during the said period and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir

(d) Some traffic was restricted for two days to avoid immobilization of wagons.

**Board of Management of Companies**

9564. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into account the management pattern of the Companies whose cases have been approved under the MRTP Act;

(b) whether Government have considered the curtailment of dynastic hold over companies and professionalisation of management and workers' representation on the Board of Management of the Companies; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D R CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government have been considering the questions of curtailment of dynastic hold over companies and professionalisation of management in dealing with cases under Section 21, 22 and 25 of the M R T P Act with reference to the tests laid down in these Sections and the criteria indicated in Section 28 of the Act Each case being treated on its merits These aspects are also kept in view while approving under the companies Act the appointment of Managing Directors/Whole time Directors and Managers in public limited companies and fixing their remunerations The question of workers representation on a board of management of companies has not been considered in dealing with applications under the M R T P Act

(c) The M R T P Act has been enforced only from the 1st June 1970 and it is too early to form a proper assessment of the outcome of these policies

**Book entitled 'Corruption in Courts in India'**

9565 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether twenty-four copies of sixty three paged book on corruption in courts in India were sent to the Prime Minister by one Sagar Chand Jain Presidnet Panchayati Nai Piyo Anaj Mandi Rohtak

(b) whether the book contains charges against eighteen judges of ex judges and

(c) if so Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The book contains certain allegations of corruption in the judiciary and they are being examined

**मारुति लिमिटेड, हरियाणा के शेयर होल्डर**

9566 **श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी** : क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने मारुति लिमिटेड, हरियाणा में दस हजार अथवा इससे अधिक पूंजी लगाने वाले प्रत्येक शेयरहोल्डर की भागीदारी है ?

**विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० आर० चव्हाण)** : मारुति लिमिटेड, हरियाणा के ऐसे 90 हिस्सेधारी हैं, जिनके पास इस कम्पनी में 10 हजार या अधिक के मूल्य के हिस्से हैं । इन हिस्सेधारियों द्वारा अन्य कम्पनियों में धारित हिस्सों की बाबत सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि इसे कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कम्पनियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया जाना अपेक्षित नहीं है ।

**Introduction of New Reservation System on Railways**

9567 SHRI M S PURTY
SHRI K MALLANNA

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether new reservation system has recently been introduced by Railways on an experimental basis and

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes

(b) On a suggestion from the Committee on Reservations and Bookings which is currently examining the system of rail reservations and booking, the following experiments are being conducted with effect from 15-4-1973 for a period of three months *i e* upto 14-7 1973,

(a) The time limit for reservations has been extended upto 30 days in advance for all classes for one month from 15-4-73 to 14 5 73 For the next two months *i e* from 15-5-73 to 14-7 73, there will be no such time limit and advance reservations will be freely made for any date or train in all classes,

(b) There will be no limit on the number of persons on the waiting list in all classes during the above three-month period

(c) The reservation office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras will be kept open up to 21·00 hours during the experimental period.

**रेलवे में क्षेत्रीय रेलवे सलाहकार समिति का गठन**

9568. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्षेत्रीय रेलवे सलाहकार समिति में केवल क्षेत्रीय सदस्यों को ही शामिल किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें सदस्यों का चयन किस प्रकार किया जाता है; और

(ग) दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे की क्षेत्रीय समिति में मध्य प्रदेश के कितने सदस्य हैं और उनका चयन किस प्रकार किया जाता है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) :** (क) सामान्यतः रेलवे द्वारा सेवित राज्यों में काम करने वाले सदस्यों/हितों को उस रेलवे की क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति में प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाता है ।

(ख) सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में सूचना दी गयी है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये **संख्या** LT-5009/73]

(ग) आठ । ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण मे इनके चुने जाने का तरीका बताया गया है ।

**मध्य प्रदेश में दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे का विस्तार**

9569. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे की कुल दूरी क्या है;

(ख) इसमें से मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितनी है;

(ग) क्या पांचवी योजना के अन्तर्गत इसको विस्तृत करने की कोई योजना है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) :** (क) और (ख). दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे की मार्ग किलोमीटर संख्या 6842 है, जिसमें से 1,993 किलोमीटर मध्य प्रदेश में हैं । लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश मे चार अन्य रेलें भी चलती हैं और मध्य प्रदेश में सभी रेल मार्गों की लम्बाई 5,755 किलो-मीटर है ।

(ग) और (घ). पांचवीं योजना के दौरान नयी लाइने बनाने के सम्बन्ध मे अभी तक प्रस्ताव तैयार नही किये गये हैं और फिलहाल यह बताना सम्भव नही है कि इस अवधि के दौरान कौन सी नयी लाइनों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा ।

**सफेद तेल के उत्पादन के लिए संयंत्र की स्थापना**

9570. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पैट्रोलियम इन्स्टी-ट्यूट ने सफेद तेल बनाने की जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसके उत्पादन के लिए संयंत्र स्थापित करने की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो यह कहां पर लगाया जायेगा और इसके कब तक स्थापित हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) :** (क) भारतीय पेट्रोलियम इंस्टीट्यूट ने पेट्रोलियम संभरण सामग्री से सफेद तेल का उत्पादन करने के लिए जानकारी विकसित कर ली है ।

(ख) और (ग) क्योंकि सफेद तेल का उत्पादन लघु पैमाने के उद्योगो मे किया जा सकता है, सरकार सफेद तेल के उत्पादन के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र मे कोई सयत्र स्थापित करने का विचार नही रखती ।

**सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए स्थानों का चयन**

9571. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने सिचाई के लिए देश मे 20 अन्य परियोजनाए बनाने का निश्चय किया है,

(ख) क्या उक्त परियोजनाओ के लिए स्थानो का चयन कर लिया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हा तो उक्त कार्य के लिए किन-किन स्थानो का चयन किया गया है ?

**सिंचाई और विद्युत् मत्रालय मे उपमत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा)** : (क) से (ग) देश मे चुनी हुई सिचाई परियोजनाओ, जिनके द्रुत निर्माण मे अगले तीन वर्षो मे विशिष्ट लाभ हो सकते है का विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर योजना आयोग द्वारा जाच की जा रही है ।

**High Cost of Production of Ammonium sulphate by Public Sector Fertilizer Producers**

9572 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Mimster of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether public sector fertilizer producers are losing heavily for high cost of production of ammonium sulphate and very low controlled price of this plant nutrient,

(b) whether non-involvement of private sector producers in ammonium sulphate has failed to secure a reasonable selling price of this plant nutrient, and

(c) whether his Ministry has referred the case to other concerned Ministries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Due to rising cost of inputs and other factors the cost of production of Ammonium Sulphate has gone up in the past few years whereas its controlled price has remained more or less stationary. This has undoubtedly affected the viability of the units producing Ammonium Sulphate

(b) No Sir, Ammonium Sulphate is also manufactured by private sector companies like G S F C, Baroda and E.I.D Parry, Madras

(c) Government, in consultation with all concerned, is giving close thought to the measures that may have to be taken in this connection, taking into account all relevant factors

**Commendation of Promotion work of fertilizer Corporation of India by National Agricultural Commission**

9573 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Mimster of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the report of National Agricultural Commission has commended the promotion work of Fertilizer Corporation of India in its report on Fertilizer distribution,

(b) whether freedom of marketing to fertilizer producers is a policy decision of Government, and

(c) whether the Ministry has already directed Fertilizer Corporation to hand over distribution functions to Mimstry of Agriculture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The National Commission on Agriculture in their Report on "Fertilizer Distribution", have generally commended the promotion work done by the Fertilizer Corporation of India and other producers.

(b) Fertilizer manufacturers enjoy a measure of freedom of marketing

(c) No such direction has been issued.

**Amount Sanctioned by North Bengal Flood Control Commission**

9574. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government for the projects taken up for the current year and the next year by the North Bengal Flood Control Commission; and

(b) what other assistance is being given by the Centre to the North Bengal Flood Control Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Flood Control forms a part of the State Plan. According to the present procedure, Central assistance for plan schemes is given to the States in the form of block loans and grants without tying them to any particular scheme or head of development. The requirement of the schemes in the State Plan has, therefore, to be provided by the State Government. However, the Government of India have agreed to provide special financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal for the speedy implementation of the Kerala Diversion Scheme under the North Bengal Flood Control Commission in the last two years of the Fourth Plan. The outlay proposed for this scheme by the State Government for the current year 1973-74 is Rs. 60 lakhs of which Rs. 40 lakhs will be from Central assistance.

The amount provided by the State Government in their budget for 1973-74 for the schemes under the North Bengal Flood Control Commission is Rs. 272 lakhs. The outlay for the next year 1974-75 is to be decided when the Annual Plan for 1974-75 is drawn up some time at the end of 1973.

In addition to special financial assistance given for specific schemes, the Central Government also renders technical assistance, as necessary, at the specific request of the North Bengal Flood Control Commission.

**Conversion of Metre Gauge Line from New Cooch Behar to Gitaldah and Bamanhat**

9575. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to convert metre gauge line into a broad gauge from New Cooch Behar to Gitaldah and Bamanhat;

(b) whether his Ministry will also propose to extend Railway service to Bangladesh from the border of Gitaldah and Bamanhat in the N.F. Railway; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QU SHI): (a) No.

(b) The section Gitaldah-Mogalhat-Lalmonirhat (MG) has already been restored in January, 1972.

(c) Does not arise.

**सीकर से दिल्ली तक एक तीसरे दर्जे का अतिरिक्त यात्री डिब्बा लगाया जाना**

9576. **श्री शिवनाथ सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीकर से दिल्ली के लिए लगे तृतीय श्रेणी के डिब्बे में आरक्षित तथा अनारक्षित कितने यात्रियों के लिए स्थान उपलब्ध होता है;

(ख) क्या सीकर और लोहारू के बीच किसी भी स्टेशन से दिल्ली तथा देहली होकर आगे जाने वाले यात्रियों को सीटें न उपलब्ध होने के कारण प्रतिदिन काफी असुविधा होती है और क्या एक और तृतीय श्रेणी का डिब्बा लगाने की बार-बार मांग की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का विचार सीकर से दिल्ली तक गाड़ी में एक अतिरिक्त डिब्बा लगाने की अनुमति देने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) इस समय सीकर और दिल्ली के बीच दो थ्रू डिब्बे एक तीसरे दर्जे का आंशिक शयन यान और एक पहले एव तीसरे दर्जे का मिला जुला डिब्बा चल रहे है जिनमे निम्नलिखित स्थान की व्यवस्था है —

| | तीसरे दर्जे का आंशिक शयनयान | पहले एव तीसरे दर्जे का मिलाजुला डिब्बा | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | शायिकाएं सीटें | | तीसरे दर्जे की सीटें |
| आरक्षित | 24 | 12 | — |
| अनारक्षित | — | — | 34 |

(ख) यह सच नही है कि स्थान न मिलने के कारण यात्रियो को असुविधा होती है। अतीत मे तीसरे दर्जे के अतिरिक्त डिब्बे की मांग की गयी थी। लेकिन जाच करने पर इसके लिए औचित्य नही पाया गया।

(ग) जी नही। इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है।

**All India Power Engineers Association urge for full fledged Central Ministry**

9577 SHRI M RAMGOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether All India Power Engineers Association has urged Government for full fledged Central Ministry for power, and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) Yes,

(b) The reconstitution of Ministries and arrangements connected therewith are matters for decision by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister

**Rail-Bus Accident near Khamgaon on Central Railway**

9578 SHRI VASANT SATHE .
SHRI A. S KASTURE

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether a Rail-bus accident killing 14 persons on the spot and injuring others occurred recently near Khamgaon on Central Railway,

(b) If So, how the accident occurred and the action taken to provide relief to the families of those killed/injured and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to check the recurrence of such accidents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) The accident occurred at an unmanned level crossing gate No JK-2 between Jalamb and Khamgaon stations on 10-4-1973 In this accident 16 persons in the bus were killed, 10 of them on the spot and the remaining 6 on the way to or in hospitals

(b) The accident has been inquired into by a committee of railway officers and their report has not yet been finalised. However, prima facie it appears that the accident was due to the driver of the bus trying to cross the level crossing in the face of the approaching train

An ex gratia payment of Rs 500/- each to the next of kind of the sixteen deceased and Rs 400/- each to the ten seriously injured persons travelling in the bus was sanctioned

(c) The proposal to man this level crossing is being processed in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra

**Setting up of Petro-Chemical Research Centre at Koyali**

9579 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a Petro-Chemical research centre for Koyali and

(b) if so the main features of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, a fully owned Central Government Undertaking, which is implementing public sector projects of the Gujarat Petrochemical Complex, is taking steps to set up a research and development centre at Jawaharnagar (Koyali).

(b) Facilities have been set up to enable Research & Development work being taken up on the following aspects of petrochemistry:—

(*a*) Engineering-Oriented research

(*b*) Research on catalysts

(*c*) Utilisation of by-products

(*d*) Polymers, and

(*e*) Non-cellulosic synthetic fibres.

**Scheme to prevent swallowing up of villages by Ganga and Padma Rivers**

9580. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take up a Rs. 25 crores revetment-*cum*-rectification scheme to prevent swallowing up of numerous villages and commercial centres by the Ganga and Padma rivers; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b) The State Government of West Bengal have prepared a scheme for protection against erosion on the right bank of the river Ganga downstream of Farakka Barrage at an estimated cost of Rs. 63 crores. The scheme provides for the construction of stone spurs 90 metres long at 800 metres intervals with three submersible spurs in between. A length of 51 km. between Lalgola and Nainsukh in Murshidabad District is proposed to be protected in this manner.

The scheme report has been received at the Centre in the first week of March, 1973 for examination and obtaining approval of Planning Commission. As this is a major scheme requiring detailed examination and approval of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission, which would take time, and some works are to be implemented immediately before the ensuing floods in the vulnerable reaches, it has been suggested to the State Government to prepare the schemes indicating the programme for the immediate works. The nature of works to be implemented immediately has also been discussed and finalised at a meeting of the Central and State technical officers.

**Sale of shares of Shaw Wallace and Company to R.G. Shaw and Company**

9581. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Shaw Wallace and Company Limited has sold its share to the R. G. Shaw and Company Limited by private negotiations resulting in a loss of about Rs. 2 crores to the company;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made; and

(c) if so, whether any action has since been taken and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Shaw Wallace and Company Limited sold its holdings in R. G. Shaw and Company Limited in 1971. The question whether the sale was effected at a reasonable price is being looked into.

**Fertilizer produced by F. C. I. And distributed through private dealers**

9582 SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLLUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of fertilizer produced by F. C. I. and distributed through private dealers in terms of quantity and rupee-value;

(b) whether corrupt dealers of F. C. I. fertilizers have been prosecuted by Governments of Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Andhra etc. and other Union Territories;

(c) if so, State-wise break-up of the figures about such prosecution, and suspension and cancellation of fertilizer dealership; and

(d) whether F. C. I. represented to the Government of India for fixing higher price or to allow price "to float" to stop black-marketing in much wanted variety of Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate fertilisers and if so, the main features of the representation and the reasons for not taking any step by Government thereabout ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH),

(a) During 1972-73, the Fertlilizer Corporation of India produced about 9·94 lakhs tonnes of fertilizers valued at Rs. 71·36 crores. During the same period about 6·03 lakh tonnes of fertilizers (including some imported material) valued at Rs. 42·27 crores were distributed through private dealers.

(b) and (c) The State-wise breakup is as under:

| | |
|---|---|
| West Bengal | 3 |
| Bihar | 2 |
| Punjab | 5 |
| Haryana | 2 |
| Rajasthan | 1 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 5 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1 |
| | 19 |

In all these cases, the dealerships were terminated by the Corporation.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Fertilizer Corporation of India have represented that the prices of ammonium sulphate and calcium ammonium nitrate as now fixed do not provide an adequate return due to rising cost of inputs and other factors. Govt. is giving close thought to the measures that may have to be taken in this connection, taking into account all relevant factors, including the impact of higher fertilizer prices on the country's agricultural programmes.

**Recommendations of action Committee on Public Enterprises Re: Structure, Function and Achievements of F. C. I.**

9583. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Action Committee on Public Enterprises examined the structure, function and achievements of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and made certain recommendations for its improvement;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Action Committee;

(c) the names of the personnel from the Central administration, Public Sector bodies and Private Sector organisations, who constituted the Action Committee; and

(d) whether an expert Committee on Fertilizer Industry examined the report of the Committee and if not, the reaction of Government about the recommendation of the Action Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMCALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Action Committee on Public Enterprises has examined the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and made certain recommendations for bringing about improvement in its performance.

The Committee consisted of the following :

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Shri M. S. Pathak, Member, Planning Commission. | Chairman |
| 2. Shri V.G. Rajadhyaksha, Chairman, Hindustan Lever Ltd Bombay. | Member |
| 3. Shri K. M. George, Managing Director, A.C.C. Vickers Babcock Ltd., Durgapur. | Member |
| 4. Shri C.P. Srivastava, Chairman, Shipping Corporation of India, Bombay. | Member |
| 5. Prof. Nitish R. De, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta. | Member |

(d) The Report of the Action Committee is still under examination of Government.

**Development of Know-how Technology for Catalyst Manufacture by Sindri Unit of F.C.I.**

9584. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sindri Planning and Development of F.C.I. has successfully developed know-how technology, design and engineering techniques and chemical process for Catalyst manufacture, and agricultural research and agronomical promotion, regarding production and utilisation of fertilizers;

(b) whether F.C.I. has significantly contributed to Government Policy of attaining self-sufficiency and self-reliance regarding economic development of the country and if so, the main facts thereabout; and

(c) whether on the basis of credibility earned by F.C.I., Government have entrusted it to set up a number of new fertilizer plants on an estimated expenditure of about rupees one thousand crores?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) In furtherance of the declared policy of maximum indigenisation through self-reliance, the Planning & Development Division was set up with a charter of a wide ranging type. Over the years, the Division has made a significant contribution of a varied type towards the development of self-reliance in fertilizer technology. As a premier organisation in the fertilizer field, the Fertilizer Corporation of India has necessarily to shoulder a major share in the development of our fertilizer programmes.

**Technique of Nitrophosphate Fertilizer production developed by F.C.I.**

9585. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the F. C. I. has successfully developed the technique of Nitrophosphate fertilizer production for commercial utilisation;

(b) whether such indigenous technique will help to obviate the requirement of import of Sulphur and Phosphoric Acid, and conserve foreign exchange;

(c) whether a recent seminar organised by Government accepted the suitability of Nitrophosphate fertilizer for development of our agriculture;

(d) if so, the fertilizer projects which manufacture or will manufacture such fertilizer: and

(e) whether the scientific and technological works of FCI in this regard have been appreciated by Government and if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The technique developed by the Fertilizer Corporation of India in this regard is being supplemented with M/s Stamicarbon's know-how for the commercial exploitation of that technique To the extent nitrophosphate is used, the import of sulphur and phosphoric acid would get reduced.

(c) At the Fertilizer Association of India Seminar organised recently, there was general agreement that nitrophosphate could with advantage be used for some crops.

(d) Presently nitrophosphate is being produced at Trombay. Nitrophosphate will also be produced at Haldia and the Trombay (Expansion) project.

(e) All such measures which are designed to achieve the declared policy of self-reliance always receive the fullest support of Government.

**Supply of Wagons for Quarries at Shahabad, Wadi, Chitapur and Sadam (Mysore)**

9586. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are stone quarries at Shahabad, Wadi, Chitapur and Sadam (Mysore) where about 10 to 15 thousand labourers are working but due to non-supply of wagons these have since been closed down; and

(b) whether Government propose to meet the demand for wagons of these quarries and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) There are stone quarries at Shahabad, Wadi,

Seram and Chittapur but their alleged closure is not within the knowledge of this Ministry.

(b) Despite stone moving in the lowest priority namely item 'E' and dislocation in rail operation due to 'Mulki Rule' agitation, during period November 1972 to February 1973, 454 wagons per month were loaded with stone from Shahabad, Wadi, Chittapur and Seram stations. During March 1973 loading was further stepped up and 747 wagons were loaded.

**Re-modelling of Gulberga Station (Mysore)**

9587. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether re-modelling of the Gulbarga Station (Mysore) which stands first in passenger traffic in the South-Central Railway, was sanctioned a number of years ago but this has not been carried out so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by when this project is likely to be carried out ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The original proposal approved in 1969-70 for Gulbarga Station contemplated mainly provision of amenities to upper class passengers at a cost of Rs. 1·60 lakhs. This scheme was however modified after a review of the existing facilities, with a view to provide additional amenities to III class passengers, and the following works were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1·55 lakhs :—

(i) Extension of existing platform cover over platform No. 1.

(ii) Provision of cover on foot over bridge.

(iii) Extension of platform cover on platform No. 1 and paving of floor.

(iv) Extension of platform cover on platform No. 2 and paving of floor.

Works at item (i) and (ii) have since been completed and the balance are likely to be comple d shortly. In addition to the above, the main platform at Gulbarga is also being extended at a cost of Rs. 46,000/- to accommodate 18-bogies length of trains and the work is expected to be completed shortly.

**Construction of Bansagar Project on Sone River in M.P.**

9588. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether discussions were recently held at the Ministers level to resolve the differences on the use of Sone Waters by the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been arrived at; and

(c) the progress made so far in the construction of the proposed Bansagar Project on the Sone River in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c) : The Madhya Pradesh Government have proposed the Bansagar Project on River Sone for acceptance by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Developmental plans of Madhya Pradesh.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have been urging that the Bansagar Project is the only source of irrigation to the famine stricken plateau areas in Mirzapur district and that the Bansagar proposed by the Madhya Pradesh Government should be modified to make provision on irrigation in this area also.

The Government of Bihar have protested against the Bansagar Project as proposed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh involving diversion of the Sone waters to the Tons river in another basin, on the ground that it will affect the large irrigation system in Bihar from the Sone lower down where the position of supplies is stated to be already critical. Discussions on the project have been held with the three States and efforts continue to be made to evolve proposals which might be acceptable to all the three States, and it is hoped that a settlement will be arrived at amongst the States in the near future.

**Selection of sites for Large Thermal Power Station**

9589. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI M.S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether sites for large Thermal Power Stations have been selected ;

(b) if so, the locations thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c) A Committee has been set up to select suitable sites for large thermal stations. The Committee has already started its work but has not yet submitted its report. The locations will be known as soon as the report is ready.

**Locations of Railways power Generators Electrification of Railway Lines**

9590. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT :

SHRI J. G. KADAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways own their own generators.

(b) if so, where they are located and what is their capacity; and

(c) whether any more generators are proposed to be started by the Railways and, if so, where and with what capacity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b) The Central railway has a power house at Thakurli which serves the traction needs of the electrified ghat sections on that Railway. This power house has an installed capacity of 96 MW.

(c) As a long term measure, to ensure uninterrupted supply of power for traction purposes, the question of setting up further power houses with railways own generators is receiving consideration.

**Drilling Platform obtained from Japanese Firm for Offshore Drilling**

9591. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: SHRI J.G. KADAM :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the cost of the drilling platform obtained from a Japanese firm for offshore drilling and what amount of damages have been received from the Japanese firm for its late delivery; and

(b) what arrangement is being made for imparting training to Indian personnel in using it for drilling oil ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The price paid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the drilling platform "Sagar Samrat" is Yen 5168 million. Liquidated damages amounting to Yen 182·88 million are payable by the Japanese supplier to the ONGC on account of the delay in the delivery of the platform.

(b) A total of 28 personnel of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have already been trained abroad in familarisiation with, and operation and maintenance of, mobile offshore drilling platform and its machinery and equipment.

Furthermore, for the first one year, the operations from 'Sagar Samrat' will be carried out with the help of M/s Offshore International S.A., an internationally reputable firm of offshore drilling contractors. During this period, the ONGC's personnel, who will be working alongwith the experts of Offshore International on the platform, will receive on-the-job training in the various operations connected with this platform.

**Locations and Capacities of Oil Refineries and Termination of Agreement with Foreign Oil Companies**

9592. SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the locations of oil refineries in India, what is the capacity of each them and who is controlling them of

(b) which new refineries are proposed to be started, what are their locations, capacities and who will control them;

(c) when are the agreements with each of the foreign oil companies controlling oil refineries scheduled to be terminated;

(d) whether there is a clause in the agreements enabling Government to take over the refineries earlier then scheduled; and

(e) if so, what is the text of the clause ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) *Existing Refineries*

| Location of the Refinery | Capacity (In Million Tonnes) | Controlling Authority |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Ambalamugal, Cochin (Kerala) | 2·5 | Cochin Refinery Ltd. |
| 2. Nunmati, Gauhati (Assam) | 0·75 | Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Refineries & Pipelines Division) |
| 3. Barauni (Bihar) | 3·0 | Do. |
| 4. Koyali (Gujarat) | 3·0 | Do. |
| 5. Manali (Tamila Nadu) | 2·5 | Madras Refineries Ltd. |
| 6. Trombay (Maharashtra) | 2·72 | Esso Standard Refining Company of India Ltd. |
| 7. Trombay (Maharashtra) | 3·75 | Burmah-Shell Refineries Limited. |
| 8. Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) | 1·25 | Caltex Oil Refining (India) Ltd. |
| 9. Digboi (Assam) | 0·5 | Assam Oil Company Ltd. |
| (b) *Refineries proposed to be started* | | |
| 1. Haldia Refinery (under construction) | 2·5 | Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Refineries & Pipelines Division) |
| 2. Bongaigaon Refinery, Bongaigaon (Assam) (Project approved by Government) | 1·0 | Till a new body is set up, it will be managed by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. |
| 3. North West Refinery, Mathura (UP) (Feasibility Report under consideration) | 6·0 | Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Refineries & Pipelines Division) |
| 4. A refinery at a suitable point on the West Coast (Feasibility Report under preparation—Location yet to be finally decided. | 3 to 4 | Not yet decided-Preliminary mark i.e. preparation of Feasibility Report is being done by IOC (Refineries & Pipelines Division) |

*Current operating levels.

(c) The Refinery Agreements in respect of the three coastal refineries owned by foreign oil companies contain an assuarance that the refinery company will not be nationalised for a period of twentyfive years from the commencement of operations. This period ends in 1979 in respect of Esso, in 1980 in respect of Burmah-Shell and in 1982 in respect of Caltex.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Devasyorana Project in Udaipur Division in Rajasthan**

9593. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Devasyorana project in Udaipur Division in Rajasthan State has three phased development plant but till now only one phase has been completed while it was claimed in the Consultative Committee of his Ministry that 80 per cent work has been completed; and

(b) If so, the actual facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The State Government have informed that the entire scheme is expected to be executed in four stages, progressively tapping waters of Wakal River Valley. Only the first stage, has so far been taken up for execution. It was administratively sanctioned for Rs. 176·48 lakhs, out of which Rs. 117·38 lakhs are to be utilised by the Irrigation Department for constructing the dam, diversion tunnel channel etc.

The work on the scheme was started in September, 1968 and upto March, 1973, an expenditure of Rs. 99·51 lakhs has been incurred, representing about 80% of the total cost of the works being done by the Irrigation Department.

**Jai Samand Feeder Project in Udaipur Rajasthan**

9594. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jai Samand feeder Project, in Udaipur Division in Rajasthan which was started long back, has not progressed beyond that stage; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) No such project has been proposed so far by the Government of Rajasthan for inclusion in the developmental plans of the State

(b) Does not arise.

**Cancellation of Licence of Vegetarian Refreshment Room Contractor at Mavli Junction (Ajmer Division)**

9595. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the licence of the contractor of Vegetarian Refreshment Room at Mavli Junction in Ajmer Division of Western Railways has been cancelled on a complaint made by V. I. P.

(b) whether the complaint was investigated before terminating his licence; and

(c) if so, the findings of the investigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The licence of the Vegetarian Refreshment Room Contractor at Mavli Junction was terminated due to complaints of unsatisfactory working received from various persons, including four Members of Parliament.

(b) and (c). All complaints against the contractor were enquired into before action was taken to terminate the contract. The contractor instead of handing over the possession of the Refreshment Room to the Railway however obtained an injunction order from the Munsif Magistrate, Mavli and continued to run the contract. The case is still subjudice.

**Changes in Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act**

9596. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as reported in the 'Economic Times' of April, 6, 1973 drastic legal reforms pertaining to monopolies have lately been under Government's consideration, with a view to providing for dilution of control of business groups on companies and to break up big conglomerates into functional units;

(b) if so, the salient feature of the proposals; and

(c) by what time such amending laws are likely to be brought before Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Various suggestions for amending the M. R. T. P. Act, 1969, including some of those referred to by the Hon'ble Member, are under examination.

(b) and (c). Since the matter is still under examination, it is not possible to indicate at present what the salient features will be or what time the amending bill will be brought before Parliament.

**Talks on Sharing of Cauvery Waters Amongst States**

9598. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the result of the talks on sharing of Cauvery Waters amongst beneficiary States held on April 24, 1973; and

(b) What follow up action is being taken in pursuance thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The Chief Ministers of Kerala Mysore and Tamil Nadu met the Union

Minister for Irrigation and Power on 29th April, 1973 and discussed the Report of the Cauvery Fact Finding Committee with a view to finding an amicable solution on Cauvery Waters.

There was general consensus on the total yield of the river as given in the Fact Finding Committee's Report. At the request of the Chief Ministers, the Committee is being revived to furnish clarification on some other points after such verification as is found necessary.

The Chief Ministers agreed to meet at a later date to continue the discussions and explore the possibilities of arriving at a settlement.

**Production Capacity of Calcinator at Barauni Refinery and total amount of Calcined Petroleum Coke produced during 1972-73**

9599. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the production capacity of the Calcinator at Barauni Refinery and the total amount of calcined petroleum coke produced by it during 1972-73 and the country's annual requirement for calcined petroleum coke; and

(b) whether production capacity of the Barauni Calcinator is proposed to be expanded and if so, the outlines of the expansion scheme indicating also the cost of the expansion project, its foreign exchange content and by what time the expansion is likely to be made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Coke Calcination Plant at Barauni Refinery is designed to process 60,000 tonnes of raw petroleum coke per year to produce on an average 42,000 tonnes of calcined petroleum coke per year. During 1972-73 22,466 tonnes of calcined petroleum coke was produced. The country's requirement of Calcined Petroleum Coke for 1973-74 is estimated to be about 1,30,000 tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

**Implementation of Konkan Railway Project within Fifth Plan period**

9601. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the repeated statements made by a Minister of Maharashtra State regarding the implementation of Konkan Railway within the Fifth Plan period are consistent with the decisions of the Union Government; and

(b) whether the Union Government and Planning Commission have taken the final decision in this matter and whether the budgetary provisions for the same have been obtained ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). In so far as implementation of Konkan Railway Project is concerned, it may be stated that on the Apta-Dasgaon section (108 kms) earth work has been taken up as a drought relief measure. In the remaining portion from Dasgaon to Mangalore, (about 800 kms.) a detailed Engineering Survey is being taken up. Also, the Planning Commission have been requested for additional allotment of funds in the Fifth Plan for construction of new lines, including the West Coast Railway Project, on developmental consideration.

**Railway Lines from Chengelpet to China Salem via Gongee in Tamil Nadu**

9602. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) whether the survey for construction of a Railway line from Chengelpet to China Salem *via* Gongee in Tamil Nadu was conducted.

(b) if so, what was the report submitted by the Survey Committee and when it was submitted; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A traffic survey was taken up in 1967 but was later abandoned as there was no prospect of this line being taken up for inclusion in the Second Plan.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Implementation of Fertilizer Promotion Programme**

9603. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Districts of Saharsa, Purnea, Saran and Champaran are very close to the factories of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, and FCI has been doing intensive fertilizer promotion work there for more than 4 years;

(b) whether the Central Government sponsored fertilizer promotion programme in these Districts is contrary to the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture as made in its Interim Report on Fertilizer Distribution at page 35 in para 4·19; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) . For 1972-73, the Fertilizer Promotion Programme was sanctioned in Bihar for the Saharsa and Purnea districts, Chhapra, Saran and Champaran districts have been selected for such promotion work during 1973-74. The selection of the districts was made in consultation with the State Govt. and Fertilizer Corporation of India. The Corporation agreed to concentrate their own promotion work in the districts close to the Sindri and Barauni units. The reorientation of the Fertilizer Promotion Programme was agreed to with a view to make its full impact on the selected districts by the fertilizer manufacturers as well as by the State Governments for promotion of the balanced use of fertilizers. The Corporation have not been asked to withdraw from Saharsa and Purnea districts, but to concentrate intensively in and around their factories.

**सिंचाई के लिए प्राथमिकता के अनुसार निधि का नियतन**

9604. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने देश में सिंचाई को प्राथमिकता देने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय को राशि का नियतन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि नियत की गई है; और

(ग) उन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें प्राथमिकता दी गई है ?

**सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा)** : (क) से (ग) . सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाएं राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी विकासात्मक योजनाओं की सीमा के अन्तर्गत कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं । राज्य योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में होती है और यह किसी स्कीम विशेष, स्कीमों के समूह या विकास के शीर्ष से संबंधित नहीं होती है। बहरहाल देश में खास-खास सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को, जिनके निर्माण में तेजी लाने से अगले तीन वर्षों में महत्वपूर्ण लाभ हो सकते हैं, विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर योजना आयोग द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

**मीटर गेज लाइनों का ब्राडगेज में बदलना**

9605. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में 25,000 किलोमीटर लम्बी मीटर गेज रेलवे लाइनें है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने दस वर्षों के भीतर इन्हें ब्राड गेज में बदलने का सिद्धान्त रूप से निर्णय किया है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी)** : (क) जी हां । मीटर लाइन रेलवे की कुल मार्ग किलोमीटर लम्बाई 25,000 है ।

(ख) अन्तर्ग्रस्त भारी निवेश और निर्माण कार्य के निष्पादन के दौरान यातायात में जो अत्यधिक अस्त व्यस्तता होगी, उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए बड़े पैमाने पर मीटर लाइनों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के प्रश्न पर, फिलहाल, विचार नहीं किया जा सकता । फिर भी,

देश में आगामी 10 से 15 वर्षों में लगभग 230 करोड़ रु० की लागत से करीब 3200 किलोमीटर उच्च घनत्व वाली कुछ मुख्य मीटर लाइनों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए एक संदर्शी योजना तैयार की गई है। जिनमें से 121 करोड़ रु० की लागत पर 1661.29 किलोमीटर की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। आगे आमान परिवर्तन के लिये जिन लाइनों को लिया जायेगा उनकी प्राथमिकता सर्वेक्षणों के दौरान ज्ञात होने वाली क्षमता संबंधी आवश्यकताओ, परिचालनिक महत्व और वित्तीय सक्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी।

**Withdrawal of Fertilizer Promotion activities by F. C. I.**

9606. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has been asked to withdrawn its fertilizer promotion activities from the Districts where the fertilizer promotion scheme is being implemented by the Agriculture Ministry of the Government of India ;

(b) whether it is not against the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). (a) No, sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

**"Railway Advisers" in important Capitals of World**

9607. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government maintains "Railway Advisers" abroad;

(b) if so, the names of places where they are and their number ;

(c) what actually they are supposed to do as Advisers; and

(d) how much annually Government of India spend to maintain these Railway Advisers there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes.

(b) There are Railway Advisers one each at London in the United Kingdom and Dacca in Bangla Desh, Deputy Railway Advisers one each at Paris in France, Berne in Switzerland and Bonn in West Germany and a Second Secretary (Scientific and Technical) at Tokyo in Japan.

(c) To advise the Indian Missions there in matters pertaining to Railways and make direct inspection of railway equipment for which orders have been placed abroad.

(d) The Budget Estimates for the offices for 1973-74 are as under :

(i) Railway Adviser's Organisation including the three Deputy Railway Advisers in Europe—Rs. 3,15,000/-

(ii) Indian Mission in Japan—Rs. 1,76,000/-

(iii) The approximate expenditure on the Railway Adviser, Dacca is Rs. 75,400/- for a year.

**Refusal of Yen credit by Japan**

9608. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan is reluctant to offer yen credit to all the fertilizer projects planned in public sector by Engineers India Limited with the cooperation of Tokyo Engineering Corporation of Japan ;

(b) what was the original proposal regarding this scheme ;

(c) whether this change in the credit policy of Japan would adversely affect our interest ; and

(d) what are the steps taken to meet the situation arising out of this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (d). An official delegation visited Japan recently for holding discussion the Government of Japan in regard to availability of Yen Credit and other allied matters for setting up five fertilizer plants in the Public Sector. The final reactions of the Government of Japan are awaited.

**Cancellation of Train Services due shortage of Coal.**

9609 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN . SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA .

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) how many train services have been stopped due to coal shortage during the first three months of 1973 ;

(b) what is the estimated loss due to this, and

(c) what are the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such stoppages of trains ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) No train services were stopped during the first three months of 1973 for shortage of coal

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**Meeting of Chief Ministers of Kerala Mysore and Tamil Nadu to discuss solution of Cauvery Waters Dispute**

9610 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu will soon meet to discuss the solution of Cauvery Waters dispute in the light of the data collected by the Fact Finding Committee on the existing and projected utilisation of these waters, and

(b) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) The Chief Ministers of Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu met the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power on 29th April, 1973 and discussed the Report of the Cauvery Fact Finding Committee with a view to finding an amicable solution on Cauvery waters

There was general consensus on the total yield of the river as given in the Fact Finding Committees' Report At the request of the Chief Ministers, the Committee is being revived to furnish clarifications on some other points after such verification as is found necessary

The Chief Ministers agreed to meet at a later date to continue the discussions and explore the possibilities of arriving at a settlement

**Cases Referred to Monopolies Commission**

9611 SHRI R K SINHA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the names of Companies whose cases have been approved under the MRTP Act since its inception giving terms proposed by the Companies, terms approved by Government, and Group affiliations, and

(b) which of these approved cases have been proceeded further by the Companies concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS SHRI D R (CHAVAN) (a) Information is being gethered and shall be laid on the Table of the House

(b) Implementation of the approved proposals has to be done by the applicant undertakings and information in this respect is not yet available

**Managing Directors and whole time Directors of Companies allowed Monthly Remuneration of Rs. 4,000 and above**

9612 SHRI R K SINHA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) in how many cases a monthly basic remuneration of Rs 4 000/- and above has been allowed to Managing Directors and Whole-time Directors under the Companies Act during the last three years, and

(b) the names of the Managing Directors and Whole-time Directors who have been allowed an annual basic Managerial remuneration of Rs 60 000/- and above during the last three years giving the details regarding their nationality, Group affiliations and perquisites ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D R CHAVAN) (a) Monthly basic remunerations of Rs 4,000/- and above has been allowed in all to 478 Managing Directors

and Whole-time Directors under the Companies Act during the last three years *i e* from 1-1-1970 to 31-12-1972

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

**Better Sanitation and Lighting arrangements for passenger Train on Burdwan-Katwa and Ahmedpur Katwa Routes (Eastern Railway)**

9613 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is lack of proper lighting arrangement and sanitation programme in passenger trains on Burdwan Katwa and Ahmedpur-Katwa (Narrow guage line) sections on Eastern Railway,

(b) whether trains run at night with very little or no light arrangement and sanitation programmes are not maintained in respect of cleanliness of Railway compartments and latrines in trains and if so what concrete measures are being taen to provide these facilities to the passengers for safe and comfortable journey and

(c) whether all the trains on these sections are over crowded and passengers are constrained to sit on the roof of the trains for their journey and passenger with first class ticket travel standing for lack of accommodation in first class compartment and if so what arrangements are being made for providing ad-quate accommodation to all passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) Adequate arrangements exist for providing proper sanitary conditions in these trains To improve dim lights in these trains unequipped coaches are being equipped with dynamos and cells

(c) to relieve over-crowding, one pair of additional train is being introduced between Burdwan and Katwa with effect from 10 5 73 with diesel rail cars

**Late running of BAK Shuttles on Ahmadpur Katwa Section**

9614 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Train No BAK Shuttles (1, 2, 3,) 10 AK Mixed (1, 2, 3) and 6 AK Mixed (1,2,3) scheduled to reach Katwa JN at 12 53, 15 50 and 9 30 respectively never reach station at the appointed time and always run late and are always detained at Arbalgram station for about one hour and lots inconveniences is caused to passenger for Katwa and Burdwan who have to change for the Katwa-Burdwan (narrow gauge) line for 8 BK Mixed (1,2,3) and 10 BK Mixed (1,2,3), and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken to regularise the trains so that the passengers for 8 BK 10 BK Mixed (1,2 3) might avail them selves of the trains and to avoid detention of the said trains at Arbalgram station on Ahmadpur Katwa (narrow gauge) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) Punctuality performance of these trains during January to March 1973 has not been satisfactory mainly due to alarm chain pulling The percentage of the maintenance of the authorised connection between 10 AK and 10 LK at Katwa ranged from 44 to 52 during January to March, 1973 Instructions have been issued to the concerned officials to keep a close watch, take up avoidable detention and improve the running of these trains

**Electrification of villages in Rajasthan**

9615 SHRI M C DAGA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the total number of villages electrified in Rajasthan, District wise as on the 31st March 1973, as also the number of villages which have not been electrified so far ,

(b) the number of villages proposed to be electrified during the financial year 1973-74, District-wise, and

(c) how long would it take to electrify all the villages in Pali and Udaipur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA)

(a) and (b). The information in regard to the number of villages electrified in

Rajasthan district-wise upto 31st March, 1973, the number of villages which still remain to be electrified and the number of villages proposed to be electrified during 1973-74 as intimated by the State Electricity Board is given below:

| S. No. | Name of the District | Total No. of villages | No. of villages electrified upto 31-3-73 | No. of villages which remain to be electrified | No. of villages proposed to be electrified in 1973-74 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ajmer | 950 | 171 | 779 | 21 |
| 2. | Alwar | 1,853 | 304 | 1,549 | 167 |
| 3. | Banswara | 1,426 | 112 | 1,314 | 30 |
| 4. | Barmer | 822 | 47 | 775 | -- |
| 5. | Bharatpur | 1,838 | 236 | 1,602 | 105 |
| 6. | Bhilwara | 1,500 | 292 | 1,208 | 65 |
| 7. | Bikaner | 525 | 70 | 455 | — |
| 8. | Bundi | 718 | 81 | 637 | -- |
| 9. | Chittorgarh | 2,025 | 313 | 1.712 | 48 |
| 10. | Churu | 843 | 133 | 710 | -- |
| 11. | Durgapur | 816 | 97 | 719 | -- |
| 12. | Jaipur | 2,694 | 661 | 2.033 | 4 |
| 13. | Jaisalmer | 485 | 3 | 482 | . |
| 14. | Jalore | 591 | 106 | 485 | — |
| 15. | Jhunjhunu | 693 | 235 | 458 | 34 |
| 16. | Jhalawar | 1,423 | 195 | 1,228 | 80 |
| 17. | Jodhpur | 716 | 169 | 547 | -- |
| 18. | Kota | 1,860 | 250 | 1,610 | 64 |
| 19. | Nagaur | 1,199 | 240 | 959 | 59 |
| 20. | Pali | 826 | 193 | 633 | — |
| 21. | Swai Madhopur | 1,524 | 170 | 1,354 | 36 |
| 22. | Sikar | 798 | 172 | 626 | 17 |
| 23. | Sirohi | 417 | 55 | 362 | ... |
| 24. | Sri Ganganagar | 1,538 | 244 | 1,294 | 19 |
| 25. | Tonk | 1,002 | 129 | 873 | 33 |
| 26. | Udaipur | 3,159 | 79 | | 45 |
| | TOTAL | 32,241 | 5,057 | 27,184 | 827 |

(c) For Rajasthan out of a total number of 32,241 villages, 5,057 have been electrified so far. The electrification of all the villages in the districts of Pali and Udaipur is linked with the over all programmes for electrification of the other areas of the State which is subject to availability of adequate funds during the Fifth and subsequent plans.

**श्री एम० सी० सीतलवाद द्वारा न्यायिक प्रशासन में सुधार पर प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन**

9616. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री एम० सी० सीतलवाद के न्यायिक प्रशासन मे सुधारो के संबंध मे वर्ष 1958 मे एक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किन सिफारिश को स्वीकार किया था और उसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

**विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीति राज सिंह चौधरी)** (क) जी हा । श्री एम० सी० सीतलवाद की अध्यक्षता मे विधि आयोग मे न्यायिक प्रशासन के सुधार पर रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है ।

(ख) रिपोर्ट मे विभिन्न विषयो पर अनेक सिफारिशे है, जिनमे से अधिकाश राज्य सरकारो, न्यायालयो, विश्वविद्यालयो, बार काउन्सिलो आदि मे संबंधित है । 'न्याय प्रशासन' राज्य सरकार का विषय है और विधि आयोग उन सिफारिशो को कार्यान्वित करने का उत्तरदायित्व, जो राज्य सरकारो के क्षेत्र मे आती है, प्रथमत. उन्ही का है उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, राज्य सरकारो ने उन उपायो को आमतौर पर स्वीकार कर लिया है जिनकी सिफारिश विधि आयोग द्वारा की गई थी ।

विधि-वृत्ति सबधी सिफारिशो, अधिवक्ता अधिनियम, 1961 (1971 का 25) द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा चुकी है । दण्ड प्रक्रिया सबधी सिफारिशो पर विधि आयोग द्वारा पृथक रूप मे आगे और विचार किया गया है और दड प्रक्रिया सहिता, 1898 पर विधि आयोग की 41वी रिपोर्ट मे अन्य बातो के साथ 14वी रिपोर्ट पर भी विचार किया गया । इन सिफारिशो को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता विधेयक, 1970 राज्य सभा में तारीख 10-12-1970 को पुर: स्थापित किया गया था । विधेयक राज्य सभा द्वारा पारित किया जा चुका है और लोक सभा मे विचाराधीन है ।

सिविल प्रक्रिया परिवर्तनो संबंधी सिफारिशो पर विधि आयोग द्वारा पृथक रूप से आगे विचार किया गया और आयोग की 27वी और 54वी रिपोर्ट मे अन्य बातो के साथ 14वी रिपोर्ट पर भी विचार किया गया ।

दिवाला विधियो सबधी सिफारिशें पूरी परीक्षा के लिये आयोग को पुन: निर्दिष्ट की गई और आयोग की 26वी रिपोर्ट में अन्य बातो के साथ 14वी रिपोर्ट पर भी विचार किया गया ।

कुछ सिफारिशे सप्रेक्षण मात्र है और केवल मार्गदर्शन के लिये है, जिन पर भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही करना आपेक्षित नहीं है ।

इस प्रकार जहा तक भारत सरकार का सबध है ऐसी सिफारिशे, जो स्वीकार की जा सकती थी, पहले ही क्रियान्वित की जा चुकी है ।

**राजस्थान के पाली जिले में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण**

9617. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान के पाली जिले मे खारची, वाली देसूरी, पाली और रोहठ विकास खण्डो मे अब तक कितने गावो मे बिजली लगाई गई है और शेष गावो का विद्युतीकरण कब तक कर दिया जायेगा, और

(ख) खारची और रोहठ में, जहा पर विकास खण्ड कार्यालय स्थित है, कब तक बिजली लगा दी जायेगी ?

**सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा :** (क) और (ख). पाली जिले की 4 तहसीलो मे विद्युतीकरण ग्रामो की सख्या नीचे दी जाती है —

| तहसील | ग्रामो की सख्या |
|---|---|
| खरची . . | 14 |
| बाली . . . | 51 |
| देसूरी . . | 16 |
| पाली . . . | 9 |

पाली जिले मे रोहत ही केवल एक ऐसा ग्राम है जिसे अभी तक विद्युतीकृत नही किया गया है। खरची तहसील मुख्यालय पहले ही विद्युतीकृत हो चुका है। राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने इन तहसीलों मे शेष ग्रामो को बिजली देने के लिए अभी कोई कार्यक्रम नही बनाया है।

**राजस्थान के गांवों को बिजली की सप्लाई**

9618. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि राजस्थान राज्य के उदयपुर जिले के कोटरा, गोगुदा और झाडोल आदिवासी विकास खण्डो के किन किन गावो मे बिजली सप्लाई की गई है तथा शेष गावो मे बिजली की सप्लाई कब तक कर दी जायेगी ?

**सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) :** गोगुन्डा तहसील मे गोगुन्डा तहसील मुख्यालय और 5 ग्राम नामश चतिया खेरी, कछवा, मेजावरी, खकरी और जसवंतगढ विद्युतीकृत हो चुके हैं। कोतरा तथा झारोल तहसीलो मे अभी तक कोई गांव विद्युतीकृत नही किया गया है जो कि वर्तमान पारेषण प्रणाली से बहुत दूर हैं। विद्युत् बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि इन क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण में काफी व्यय करना, पड़ेगा तथा सभी गावो मे विद्युत् का विस्तार पाचवी योजना मे धनराशि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

**राजस्थान के पाली जिले में बोडी नदी के किनारे-किनारे स्थित कुओं को बिजली की सप्लाई**

9619. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेगे कि सरकार का विचार राजस्थान के पाली जिले मे बोडी नदी के किनारे-किनारे स्थित सैकडो कुओ को वहा कृषि उत्पादन बढाने को दृष्टि मे रखते हुए कब तक बिजली सप्लाई करने का है।

**सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा)** ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमे राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा तैयार की जाती है और राज्य योजनाओ के अन्तर्गत उनके द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र मे योगात्मक वित्तीय व्यवस्था की जाती है। विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा वित्तीय व्यवस्था के लिए स्कीमो को राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा तैयार और स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। पाली जिले के लिए कोई स्कीम अभी तक प्रस्तुत नही की गई है। राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने बताया है कि पाली जिले मे बोडी नदी के किनारो पर कुओ के विद्युतीकरण के लिए अभी तक सर्वेक्षण नही किए गए है।

**Request by West Bengal for Inclusion of Teesta Barrage Project under Central Sector**

9620. SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of IRSIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government have received an urgent request from the Government

of West Bengal to include Teesta Barrage Project under Central Sector, and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Government of West Bengal have urged the need for central assistance for the Teesta Barrage scheme by its inclusion in the Central Sector.

(b) Irrigation being a State subject, funds for irrigation projects have to be found from within the frame work of overall developmental programme of the State Government concerned. The question of inability of State Goevernments to meet the needs of their irrigation programme had been discussed on several occasions in the past and it was finally decided by the National Development Council at the time of formulation of the Fourth plan that irrigation projects would continue to form part of State Plan.

As such, it is not possible to include Teesta Barrage scheme in the central sector

**Introduction of an Express Train from Purulia to Howrah via Bankura and Kharagpur**

9621. SHRI A.K.M ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of back-ward Districts of Purulia and Bankura have demanded a fast moving Express Train from Purulia to Howrak *via* Bankura and Kharagpur;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon, and

(c) when an Express Train will be introduced from Purulia to Howrah *via* Bankura and Kharagpur

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS ( SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Running of an additional train as an Express train between Purulia and Howrah *via* Bankura and Kharagpur is at present neither justified on traffic considerations nor feasible operationally for want of adequate terminal facilities at Howrah. Conversion of the existing Howrah-Purulia Chakradharpur passenger train into an Express train by deletion of halts is also not desirable in the interest of the passengers who will otherwise be deprived of this service.

(c) Does not arise.

**Extensive Irrigation Project in Bihar**

9622. SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irrigation project has been taken up in the Fourth Five-Year Plan in Chotanagpur Division and Santhal Parganas District in Bihar State, which are mainly populated byadivasi Agriculturists ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the acres of land to be irrigated by the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes Sir. Five medium irrigation schemes have been approved for execution during the Fourth Five Year Plan period in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas in Bihar State in addition to the nine medium irrigation schemes which spilled over into the Fourth Plan.

The State Government have also proposed five more schemes in their Annual Plan of 1973-74 which are under technical scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission. Besides these unapproved schemes, one major and one medium irrigation scheme have been received in the Central Water and Power Commission from the State Government in February, 1973, and these are under examination.

(b) : The details regarding their location estimated cost and irrigation benefits are given below :—

| Name of Scheme | Location | Rs. lakhs Estimated cost | Area in th. h c. Irrigation benefits (Ultimate) |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Schemes completed during Fourth Plan* | | | |
| Banki Lift. .. .. | Chottanagpur | 78·00 | 5·87 |
| Sona .. .. .. | —do— | 64·46 | 6·52 |
| Kakro .. .. .. | —do— | 35·33 | 3·84 |
| Binjoy .. .. .. | —do— | 14·82 | 3·03 |
| Kanchi .. .. .. | —do— | 152·10 | 18·22 |
| *Schemes continuing in IV Plan* | | | |
| Roro .. .. .. | Chottanagpur | 124·57 | 10·93 |
| Baksha Dam .. .. | —do— | 104·41 | 3·04 |
| Khudia .. .. .. | Santhal Parganas | 58·03 | 4·73 |
| Anraj .. .. .. | Chottanagpur | 40·42 | 5·42 |
| *Schemes approved in Fourth Plan* | | | |
| Sunder .. .. .. | Santhal Parganas | 192·06 | 8·50 |
| Tanja . .. .. | Chottanagpur | 52·33 | 1·91 |
| Anjanwa .. .. . | —do— | 41·18 | 1·74 |
| Jansai .. .. .. | —do— | 69·67 | 2·02 |
| Budanduba .. .. | —do— | 32·08 | 0·90 |
| *Unapproved Schemes* | | | |
| Govindpur .. .. | Chottanagpur | 32·00 | 9·45 |
| Chinda .. .. .. | —do— | 63·02 | 2·02 |
| Gobai .. .. .. | —do— | 64·67 | 4·95 |
| Maila .. .. .. | —do— | 222·40 | 8·26 |
| Ghaghra .. .. .. | —do— | 71·00 | 3·64 |
| Torai reservior Scheme | Santhal Parganas | 295·90 | 9·60 |
| Subarnarekha .. .. | Singhbhum | 9003·00 | 218·05 |

**Extra Funds asked by States for new Power Projects**

9623. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the names of the States which have asked the Central Government for extra funds, to start new power projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The States which have asked the Central Govern ment for extra funds to start new power projects are as follows:

| Name of State | Name of the Project |
|---|---|
| 1. Haryana | Panipat Thermal Power Station. |
| 2. Uttar Pradesh | Obra Thermal Station Extension, Rishikesh Hardwar Project Tehri Dam Scheme Thermal Station at Gorakhpur Thermal Station at Jhansi Lakhwar Project and Biasi Project. |
| 3. Orissa | Talcher Thermal Station Extension |
| 4. Mysore | Kalinadi Hydro-electric Project Stage II. |

**Expansion of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited**

9624. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry has generally been doing well but the Public Sector Hindustan Antibiotics Limited had a substantial fall in its profits and

(b) whether this undertaking is proposing an expansion and diversification programe which when implemented is expected to improve its profitability?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The net profits of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited which stood at Rs. 44·12 lakhs in 1969-70 declined to Rs. 12·47 lakhs in 1970-71. The profitability of the undertaking, however improved marginally in 1971-72 when it made a net profit of Rs. 12·97 lakhs. The total turn-over also increased from Rs. 683 lakhs (yearly) in 1970-71 to Rs. 801 lakhs in 1971-72.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Refusal to accept promotion by Assistant Station Masters Grade Rs. 205-280 and Rs. 130-240**

9625. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Assistant Station Masters grade Rs. 205-280 who were promoted to Station Master's grade Rs. 205-280 this year from 1st March, 1972 and Assistant Station Masters grade Rs. 130-240 promoted to Assistant Station Masters grade Rs. 205-280 this year from 1st March, 1972 have refused their promotion; and

(b) If so, the number of refusals and reasons for refusal.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Consideration of Interim Relief for Payment of Night Duty and Overtime Allowance**

9626. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the revised night duty allowance issued by Railway Board *vide* its letter No. PC-72/RLT-69/1 dated 9th March, 1973 will include interim relief or not;

(b) whether the interim relief is to be included for payment of overtime or not, and

(c) If not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) No. (b) No, except in the case of railway employees who are governed by the Factories Act, 1948.

(c) The Pay Commission in their Interim Report has recommended that the Interim Relief is to be treated as sui-generis and is also not to be taken into account for determining any other allowance or other payments that may be admissible to railway employees and Government have accepted this recommendation.

**Detention of Wagons of A.C.C .and Indian Iron and Steel Co. at Sidings in Delhi Division**

9627. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 24 hours free time is allowed to A.C.C. siding at Okhla station Delhi Division ;

(b) whether so much free time is not allowed to any other siding in Delhi Division ;

(c) what is the average detention of the wagons of A.C.C. siding, Goods siding and Indian Iron and Steel Co. siding for the month of December, 1972; and

(d) the reasons for allowing special free time to A.C.C. siding and the steps taken to minimise the detention?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) No. At present normal free tire of 5 hours is allowed to A.C.C. siding at Okhla.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The average detention of the wagons in the A.C.C. siding, goods Shed and the Indian Iron and Steel Company siding in the month of December, 1972 was as under:

| Name of siding | Single operation | Double operation |
|---|---|---|
| | Unloading only | (Both unloading and loading |
| (i) A.C.C siding | 31 hours | 94 hours |
| (ii) Goods Shed | 35 hours | 57 hours |
| (iii) Indian Iron & Steel Co. Siding | 36 hours | 60 hours |

(d) Since only normal free time is allowed to A.C.C. siding, the question as to the reasons for allowing special free time does not arise. Railways are keeping constant pressure on the management of the A.C.C. siding for quicker release of wagons.

Northern Railway Administration is also making efforts to ensure regular placement and withdrawal of wagons in the siding.

**Setting up of a Refinery at Paradeep (Orissa)**

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of establishing a refinery at Paradeep in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

**Strengthening of Railway Track between Onlajore and Badampahar for (South Eastern Railway) movement of Wagons**

9629. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway track between onlajore and Badampahar of S.E. Railway in Orissa is unsuitable for movement of B.O.B.S. and B.O.B.XM wagons;

(b) whether Government of Orissa have made any request to strengthen the said line for movement of iron ore; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) on the Onlajori-Badampahar section of the Tata-Badampahar line of South Eastern Railway, B.O.B.S. and B.O.BX. wagons are not permitted at present.

(b) Yes.

(c) For moving BOBS/BOBX type wagons track structure needs strengthening involving considerable expenditure. As there is no programme to take iron ore from this area the question of strengthening of the track involving heavy investment can only be considered after indication is given by the steel plant.

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed to Gazetted Posts in the Official Language (Legislative) Commission**

9630. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Gazetted posts of various categories in the Official Language (Legislative) Commission ;

(b) the total number of such Gazetted posts of various categories in the said Commission, reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, separately ; and

(c) total number of reserved posts filled up by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various categories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) 32 ;

(b) Out of the 32 gazetted posts referred to at (a) above, only 2 posts are required to be filled cent percent by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission in accordance with the recruitment rules. The remaining posts are required to be filled by transfer/deputation of suitable officers of State Judicial Service or suitable officers holding analogous posts under the Central/State Governments. If this method of recruitment fails the posts are to be filled by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission. 15 vacancies in gazetted posts in the Official Language (Legislative) Commission have been filled by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission. Out of these vacancies, 3 vacancies have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and 1 vacancy for the Scheduled Tribes, in accordance with the rules.

(c) 2 vacancies have already been filled by members of the Scheduled Castes and a Scheduled Caste candidate has been selected for appointment to the third vacancy. As regards the vacancy reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidates, it has been advertised by the Union Public Service Commission for being filled accordingly.

**Advertisement for the post of Deputy Draftsman (Hindi) in the Official Language (Legislative) Commission in March 1973**

9631. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Deputy Draftsman (Hindi) in Official Language (Legislative) Commission, Legislative Department, was advertised in March 1973; and

(b) whether this post was reserved for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) One post of Deputy Draftsman in the Hindi Unit of the Official Language (Legislative) Commission has been advertised in March, 1973, for being filled through the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) The post was originally reserved for a Scheduled Tribe candidate. The Union Public Service Commission was not able to recommend a Scheduled Tribe candidate for appointment to the post even after advertising the post four times as being reserved for a Scheduled Tribe candidate only. The post has, therefore, been advertised in March, 1973 as reserved for a Scheduled Tribe candidate, if available ; failing which to be treated as reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate, if available ; failing both to be treated as unreserved.

**Advertisement for the Post of Deputy Draftsman (Hindi) Official Language (Legislative) Commission in December, 1971**

9632. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a post of Deputy Draftsman (Hindi) Official Language (Legislative) Commission Legislative Department was advertised in December 1971 ; and

(b) if so, whether this post was reserved for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The post was reserved for a Scheduled Tribe candidate.

**Appointment of Assistant Draftsman (Hindi) Official Language (Legislative) Commission**

9633. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a person having no qualifications in Hindi, has been appointed as an Assistant Draftsman (Hindi) in Official Language (Legislative) Commission, Legislative Department ; and

(b) if so, whether the post was advertised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Delay in Conversion to Board Gauge Line from Ranchi to Lohardaga**

9634. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project for conversion of the narrow gauge line between Ranchi and Lohardaga into the broad gauge, has been pending for a long time ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) : The conversion of the line was examined by the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee who stated that this may be considered, along with the development of the Industrialisation plans for the area by the State Government. The matter is being pursued with them.

**Amount Sanctioned for Rural Electrificaton scheme in Tripura in 1971 and 1972**

9635. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount sanctioned for the rural electrification scheme in Tripura in the years 1971 and 1972 ;

(b) whether any report is available that how much money is spent in this programme ; and

(c) what is the proposal of fresh allotment for the scheme in the year 1973 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c) : A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs was made for rural electrification in Tripura during the Fourth Five Year Plan. A scheme for electrification of 30 localities by construction of transmission lines and associated distribution substations, costing Rs. 34·17 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission in May, 1973. The anticipated expenditure during 1972-73 is Rs. 2 lakhs. The outlay for 1973-74 amounts to Rs. 8 lakhs. During the years 1970-71 and 1971-72, 32 villages were electrified. This was undertaken through other approved schemes for transmission and sub-transmission networks, as such separate figures of expenditure for rural electrification are not available.

**Kuljian Group**

9636. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Kuljian Group, a foreign company, has been treated as 'black-listed company' in U. S. A. very recently ;

(b) whether a new group in the name of "Development Consultance" group has been set up to take up major business activities in the disguise of Kuljian in India ; and

(c) if so, what effective steps his Ministry has taken to inquire into the procedure of the Management of Kuljian and "Development Consultance" in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) (a) Attention of the Department of Company Affairs has been drawn to a news-tems which appeared in the Philadelphia Inquiror on the 8th January, 1972 in which it was indicated that Kuljian Corporation had been acquitted of Federal Criminal Charges for filing false statements with the agency of International Development. This Department is not aware that the Company has or had been black-listed.

(b) and (c) : A company has been registered under the name of M/s. Development Consultants Private Limited. Information is being collected in regard to the nature of businesses in which Kuljian Corporation of India Private Limited and Development Consultants Private Limited are engaged and their management pattern.

**Value of Imports made by Pfizers Ltd., and producing more than Licenced Capacity**

9637. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total value of imports made M/s. Pfizers Ltd. of raw materials, inter-

mediates, finished products, capital equipment, including components and spares during each of the last three years ending 1972 ;

(b) what is the value of imports made, during each of the three years referred to from (i) M/s. Pfizers of USA or their subsidiaries and associates and (ii) from others ;

(c) whether the capacities of the plants for manufacture of Tetracyclines and Chlorpropamide, imported by this firm are higher than the capacities for these drugs as specified in the industrial licences, issued to it ;

(d) if so, how the plants of higher capacity were allowed to be imported and whether any responsibility has been fixed ; and

(e) if not, how this firm produces Tetracyclines and Chlorpropamidemore than double of the licenced capacity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The total value of imports made by M/s. Pfizer Ltd. of raw materials and intermediates, finished products, capital equipment and spares during the year 1970, 1971 and 1972 is given below, as furnished by the firm :

| | (Rs. lakhs) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| Raw materials and intermediates | 57·45 | 29·30 | 42·12 |
| Finished products | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Capital equipment | 3·74 | 5·29 | Nil |
| Components | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Spares | 1·73 | 1·14 | 0·83 |
| Total | 62·92 | 35·73 | 42·95 |

(b) : Out of the above, the imports have been made from the following sources :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pfizer Product | 7·93 | 6·06 | 8·72 |
| Others | 54·99 | 29·67 | 34·23 |

(c) to (e) : The import of equipment was allowed by Government after scrutiny of the import applications submitted by the party. The firm has been able to increase production and even beyond the licensed capacity by higher process efficiency and plant utilisation. The matter is being investigated.

**Reasons for Non-Execution of Export Bond by M/s Pfizer Ltd., in 1964-65**

9638. SHRI P. M. MEHTA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6670 on the 10th April, 1973 and state :

(a) why M/s Pfizer Ltd., were not required to execute the export bond when the licence was issued in 1964-65 ;

(b) who is responsible for the lapse and whether any responsibility has been fixed therefor ,

(c) whether Government accept the view of ther Chief Controller of Imports and Exports that the Export obligation was for a limited period only and cannot be continued beyond 1972 .

(d) whether this view is corroborated by the relevant minutes of the Licensing Committee pertaining to this case ;

(e) whether at the time when exports of Tetracyclines were made by Pfizer India, imports of this drug were made from M/s Pfizers U. S. A or their associates ; and

(f) if so, whether Government are satisfied that the transactions referred to were in the national interest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (d) : At the time M/s. Pfizer were issued an industrial licence for effecting for effecting substantial expansion from 5000 Kgs to 10,000 kgs per annum of tetracyclines in September 1965, stipulating the condition that 25% of the additional production of tetracyclines in value will be exported commencing from 1966-67 and that a bond to that effect should be executed, another application for further expansion by 4000 kgs per annum received in october 1964 was under consideration. This application was finally considered by the Licensing Committee on the 5th July, 1966 and the Committee approved the proposed expansion subject to the condition that production in excess of 10 tonnes of

tetracycline should be exported and also that a commitment to export 25% of the initial capacity of 10 tonnes of tetracycline in value remained. A licence was issued to the party accordingly in July 1967. The conditions of the licence issued in September 1965 were taken care of by the later licence issued in July 1967, which did not stipulate execution of export bond.

The whole questtion of export obligation of M/s Pfizer in respect of both the industrial licences and execution of export bond therefore is under examination.

(e) and (f) : Prior to 1970-71 imports of tetracycline were allowed on actual user's basis. Position regarding imports if any during that period from M/s Pfizer USA or their associates is being ascertained. Since 1970-71, the imports of tetracycline is canalised through STC and no imports have been affected by STC from Pfizer, U.S.A.

**राजधानी एक्सप्रैस ट्रेनों पर खर्च**

9639. **श्री अम्बेश** : क्या **रेल मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक राजधानी एक्सप्रेस रेल गाडी पर, वर्षवार, कितना खर्च हुआ,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक राजधानी एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ी से वर्षवार कितनी आमदनी हुई; और

(ग) यदि आमदनी से व्यय अधिक हुआ है तो इन एक्सप्रैस रेल गाड़ियों को चालू रखने के क्या कारण हैं?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी)** : (क) व्यय का हिसाब गाड़ी वार नहीं रखा जाता है। लेकिन हवड़ा और नई दिल्ली के बीच राजधानी एक्सप्रैस के संचालन पर 4 वातानुकूल कुर्सी यान और एक वातानुकूल शयन यान लगे होने पर प्रति फेरा 14,000 रुपये और 5 वातानुकूल कुर्सी यान और एक वातानुकूल शयन यान लगे होने पर प्रति फेरा 15,000 रुपये के प्रत्यक्ष व्यय का अनुमान लगाया गया है। बम्बई सेन्ट्रल और नई दिल्ली के बीच 5 वातानुकूल, कुर्सी यान और वाली राजधानी एक्सप्रैस के संचालन पर प्रति फेरा 18,900 रुपये के प्रत्यक्ष व्यय का अनुमान है। इस प्रत्यक्ष व्यय, में खर्च हुए डीजल तेल, इंजन कर्मी दल, गाड़ी कर्मचारियों आदि की लागत और ब्याज और सवारी डिब्बों का मूल्य ह्रास शामिल है लेकिन रेल-पथ, सिगनल और दूर-संचार और ऊपरी तार आदि की व्यवस्था और अनुरक्षण की लागत शामिल नहीं है। गाड़ीयों में खान-पान की सेवा के खर्च को भी नहीं गिना गया है। प्रत्येक राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी पर किये जाने वाले कुल व्यय का अनुमान लगाना शक्य नहीं है क्योंकि जैसा कि पहले बताया जा चुका है, व्यय का हिसाब गाड़ी-वार नही रखा जाता।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही हे और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) मद (ख) के अन्तर्गत सूचना इकट्ठी होने पर इन गाड़ीयों की लाभ प्रदता का मोटे तौर पर ही अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। इस जांच का परिणाम प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायेगा।

**सवारी डिब्बों, मालडिब्बों, रेल इंजनों की संख्या और रेल लाइनों की लम्बाई में वृद्धि**

9640. **श्री अम्बेश** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत पांच वर्षों में यात्री गाड़ी के डिब्बों, मालडिब्बों, रेलवे इंजनों और रेलवे लाइन की लम्बाई में कोई वृधि नहीं हुई है;

(ख) क्या उक्त अवधि में ईंधन और माल की ढुलाई में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में माल यातायात के व्यय में वृद्धि का वर्षवार क्या प्रतिशत रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

| | 1966-67 की तुलना मे 1971-72 मे वृद्धि (+) या कमी (—) |
|---|---|
| रेल इंजन | —477 |
| सवारी डिब्बे | +2,350 |
| मालडिब्बे | +6,921 |
| मार्ग किलोमीटर | +1,602 |
| **माल यातायात** | |
| प्रारम्भिक मीटरिक टन (दस लाख मे) | —378 |
| शुद्ध मीटरिक टन-किलो-मीटर (दस लाख मे) | +16,658 |
| **ईंधन-कोयला** | |
| प्रारंभिक मीटरिक टन (दस लाख मे) | —0 92 |
| शुद्ध मीटरिक टन लो-मीटर (दस लाख मे) | +4,133 |
| **खनिज तल** | |
| प्रारंभिक मीटरिक टन (दस लाख मे) | +2 22 |
| शुद्ध मीटरिक टन किलो-मीटर (दस लाख मे) | +1-625 |

(ग) प्रतिशत वृद्धि इस प्रकार है :—

| | पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में प्रतिशत वृद्धि | |
|---|---|---|
| | लागत | शुद्ध मी० टन किलोमीटर |
| 1967–68 | 7 72 | 1.93 |
| 1968–69 | 7.19 | 5.28 |
| 1969–70 | 4.97 | 2.48 |
| 1970–71 | 6 96 | (–) 0.69 |
| 1971–72 | 6 31 | 4.64 |

खर्च मे वर्षानुवर्ष वृद्धि के कारण इस प्रकार थे —

सामान के मूल्य मे और साथ ही कर्मचारियो पर खर्च में वृद्धि और इसके अलावा, परिवहन सबंधी किये गये कुल काम मे वृद्धि जो ढोये गये माल यातायात के शुद्ध मीटरिक टन किलोमीटर मे हुई वृद्धि से प्रकट है (सिवाय 1970–71 में हुई मामूली कमी के) ।

**Creation of Additional irrigation Potential in Andhra Pradesh during fourth Plan**

9641. SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) what is the additional irrigation potential created in Andhra Pradesh so far during the Fourth Plan , and

(b) to what extent this potential is being utilised at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) : The irrigation potential and utilisation in Andhra Pradesh from major and medium irrigation project as obtaining at the end of 1968-69 ( i. e at the beginning of the

Fourth Plan) and that expected by the end of 1972-73 are as under :—

| | (in thousand hectares) Potential | Utilisation |
|---|---|---|
| End of 1968-69 | 698 | 467 |
| End of 1972-73 | 874 | 730 |

**Financial Assistance to Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh**

9642. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh have been in execution for a particularly long period resulting in a strain on the economy of the State ; and

(b) if so, whether the Centre proposes to give any special financial assistance to the State for the early completion of these projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) The question of providing some special central assistance to selected major irrigation projects in the country, including some projected of Andhra Pradesh, who accelerated construction can help to create significant additional irrigation potential in the next three years, is being looked into by the Planning Commission.

**Soviet Cooperation In Building Mathura Oil Refinery and Fertilizer Plants In India**

9643. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM, SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the talks between India and Soviet Union on co-operation in the building of Mathura Oil refinery and projected fertilizer plants in India have been concluded; and

(*b*) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(*a*) No, Sir.

(*b*) Does not arise.

**Consultation with representative bodies of Drug Manufacturers on the Report of Task Force**

9644. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 6737 dated the 10th April, 1973 and state :

(*a*) whether objections and suggestions would be invited from the interested parties on the recommendations made in the report of the Task Force; and

(*b*) whether the representative bodies of drug manufacturers particularly the Organization of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) has been consulted in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (*a*) and (*b*) It is proposed to discuss the report of the Task Force in a meeting of the Development Council which is constituted under Section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951. The Development Council has on it persons representing the owners of industria undertakings, persons having special knowledge of matters relating to technical or other aspects of the industry etc. The representatives of the Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India and the Indian Drug Manufacturers Association were also associated with the Task Force for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.

**Leakage of Report of Working Group on the Recommendations of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on Bulk Drugs**

9645. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Started Question No. 589 on the 3rd April, 1973 and state :

(*a*) whether the contents of the report of the Working Group on the recommendations of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on bulk drugs which is pending with Government for a long time, have been leaked out;

(*b*) whether the representative bodies of drug manufacturers, particularly the Organization of the Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) have come to know of the main recommendations; and

(c) if so, what action Governmnt Propose to take to trace the source of the leakage and fix responsibility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government are treating the report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices as confidential. There have, however, been some speculative reports in the Press about the contents of the report. It will not be in the public interest either to con. firm or deny the same.

PROFITABILITY REPORT BY FOREIGN DRUG COMPANIES

9646. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1032 on the 27th February, 1973 and state:

(a) the names of 44 foreign Drug companies which have submitted profitability reports and what is the profitability shown by each of these firms; and

(b) whether Government propose to ask such of the firms as have shown profitability in excess of the prescribed limit, to reduce their prices and give some relief to consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A statement showing profitability on sales turnover, for the year 1971/1971-72 of the 44 firms is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library See. No.* (T-50/10/73)

(b) Excepting for one firm, namely, M/s. Reckitt & Colman the others have opted for the alternative scheme of pricing under para 14 of the Drugs Price Control Order 1970, which provides that gross profit before tax will not exceed 15% of the turnover in any year and any excess thereof if earned shall be funded for research etc. The profitability on sales turnover in respect of two firms has exceeded the prescribed limit of 15% as per para 14 of D.P.C.O. One firm has already funded the profit in excess of 15% and the other has been asked to do so.

Continuance of Foreign Collaboration by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. Pimpri for Manufacture of Streptomycin

9647. SHRI BHALJIBAHI PARMAR : SHRI K.S. CHAVDA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan antibiotics Limited, Pimpri has applied for continuance of foreign collaboration for the manufacture of Streptomycin for a further term;

(b) if so, what are the special reasons for continuance of the collaboration and the reasons why the H. A.L. has not been able to master improve on the technology so for; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take on the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

Conversion of Nanpara to Gurupur and Rupsa to Bangiripur Narrow Gauge Line in to Broad Gauge Line in Orissa

9648. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study team was sent by the Government to the Orissa State to survey the narrow gauge Railway line i.e., Nanpara to Gurupur and Rupsa to Bangiripur for extensions and converting these lines into broad gauge Railway lines; and

(b) if so, what are its recommendations and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI)

(b) : The uneconomic branch lines committee, 1969 examined the proposals in respect of conversion of Naupada-Gumupur N.G. line in to B.G. and extension upto Rayaguda and conversion of Rupsa-Talpanb N.G. section into B.G. They did not recommend for conversion of Naupada Gurupur line and recommended conversion of Rupsa-Talband N.G. line only. Accordingly the Traffic survey for conversion of Rupsa-Talband N.G. section into B.G. was carried out and the report has been received. According to the report the project is estimated to cost Rs. 3·79 crores yielding a return of only 2·53%. However the report is under examination.

**Recruitment of Asstt. Sub-Inspectors for R.P.F. on S.E. Railway, E. Railway and N.F. Railway.**

9649. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway, Eastern Railway and North Frontier Railway are going to recruit 147 Assistant Sub-Inspectors direct for R.P.F. ignoring the Railway Protection Force's Rules' 1959, vide Chapter V, Section 21;

(b) whether there is provision under Section 21 of R.P.F. Rules' 1959 vide chapter V that all other posts including Assistant Sub-Inspectors in the force are to be filled in by promotion and if so, the reasons for direct recruitment;

(c) whether there is clear provision in R. P. F. Regulation vide chapter XII, section 10 that the selection of Assistant sub-Inspectors are to be held centrally in all Zonal Railways once in a year; and

(d) if so, whether any selection of Assistant sub-Inspectors was held in South Eastern Railway, Eastern Railway and North Frontier Railway during the year 1971, 1972 and 1973 and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) to (c) : A large number of vacancies of Assistant Sub-Inspectors having arisen as a result of implementation of reorganisation scheme of the R. P. F. on the Railways it has been decided, as a special case for once only, under the powers vested in the Central Government under Rule 26 of the Rules 1959 to fill up 50% of posts of Assistant Sub-Inspectors by promotion of departmental staff & the balance 50 by direct recruitment of outside candidates including those R.P.F. Staff m lower ranks who fulfill the requisite qualifications etc. Under the extent rules, selections for promotion to the rank of Asst. Sub-Inspectors are held on the Zonal Railways once two years or after, if necessary.

(d) The position in this respect is given below railway wise:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Eastern Railway | No selection was held during 1971 and 1972 due to the non-availability of vacancies. During 1973 selection to fill 51 vacancies is in process. |
| South Eastren Rly. | Selection was held in April/May, 1971 and supplementary selection in Fabruary August, 1972. |
| Northeast Frontier Railway : | Selection was not held 1971 but was held in 1972. Selections for 1973 is yet to be held. |

**Demand for Stoppage of Madras-Mangalore Express at Parapanangadi Station**

9650. C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has received memorandum from the Merchants Association requesting for stoppage of Madras-Mangalore express at Parpanangadi Station ; and

(b) whether any action has been taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes. A memorandum was received from Merchants Association requesting for a stoppage of 29/30 Cochin Mangalore Malabar Express and 47/48 Cochin-Calicut Express at Parpanangadi station.

(b) The proposed stoppage was not agreed to on considerations of traffic and in the interest of keeping the fast character of these trains. A reply to this effect was given by the General Manager Southern Railway.

**Memorandum for Extension of Bangalore Nanjangud Railways to Vythiri**

9651. SHRI C.H MOHAMMED KOYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum requesting him to extend the Bangalore- Nanjangud Railway to Vythiri; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes

(b) There is no proposal to link Nanjangud with Vythiri Primafacie the traffic that is expected to offer on the suggested rail link, would be too small to make it financially viable, because a survey carried out for another rail link in this area, namely from Mysore to Tellicherry, revealed that it would be highly unremunerative

**Black Market in the sale of Tickets for Rajdhani Express**

9652 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news item appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated the 13th April, 1973 to the effect that tickets of Rajdhani Express are being sold in Delhi in black-market and that a sum of Rs 40- is being charged extra per tickets, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER IN THE DEPUTY MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes

(b) Certain Travel Agencies not recognised by the Railway Administration are reported to be securing reserved accommodation in various trains including 102 Dn Rajdhani Express for intending passengers on collection of extra amount and in the process indulging in malpractices in some cases. To curb malpractices in reservations preventive checks are carried out at Reservation offices and on trains and whenever any persons are found to indulge in malpractices, through enquiries are made and proper action including prosecution wherever possible is taken The Government is fully alive to the problem posed by the unrecognised Travel Agencies A Committee of Members of Parliament is also currently looking into various problems arising out of the existing rules and procedure pertaining to the sale of tickets and reservation of train accommodation and to suggest measures to stop malpractices and irregularities

**Replacement of Petroleum Products by Nuclear Power**

9653 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether nuclear power can replace petroleum products now used as fuel in internal combustion engines of automobiles;

(b) whether any study has been made by a group of scientists at the Indian Institute of Technology in this regard and if so the outcome of the study , and

(c) when the final decision for introducing this system is likly to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

**Amount Realised From Ticketless Travellers on Katwa-Ahmadpur and Katwa-Burdwan Line (E.R.) In March 1973.**

9654 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the total amount recovered as penalty and Railway fares (charged and realised) from ticketless travellers on Katwa-Ahmadpur and Katwa-Burdwan Narrow gauge in Eastern Railway by special checking staff during the month of March 1973,

(b) whether any report has been received about the causes and circumstances leading to ticketless travel on this line ,

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Rs 4,318 29

(b) A complaint was received stating that connivance of railway staff leads to ticketless travel on this line

(c) The following steps are regularly taken all over the Indian Railways including the Katwa-Ahmadpur and Katwa-Burdwan Narrow Gauge line to aeradicate ticketless travel —

(*i*) Penalties for ticketless travel were enhanced with effect from 10th June, 1969.

(*ii*) In addition to regular and surprise checks, massive checks by mobilising a large force of ticket checking staff, Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Magistrates are conducted on vulnerable sections.

(*iii*) Joint drives with the co-operation of State Governments are carried out.

(*iv*) A system of punishment for erring employees and reward for those rendering exemplary service is followed to ensure effective staff participation.

In addition to the above, after the receipt of the complaint, a secret watch is being kept by the Anti Fraud and the Vigilance Branches on the activities of staff who are suspected to be indulging in such mal-practices on this section.

**Formulation of a New Political Party**

9655. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Shri Balraj Madhok, ex-member of Parliament has formed a new political party;

(*b*) whether Government would provide all facilities to this newly formed party like other political parties;

(c) whether this newly formed party has sent to the Government its programme and asked for facilities and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(*d*) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (*a*) Apart from certain reports that appeared in the Press, Government has no information in the matter.

(*b*) to (*d*). Do not arise

**Income Tax Assessment of Thina Thannthi Trust**

9656. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the judgement against S.P. Aditian of Thina Thannthi Trust in connection with income tax assessment has been reserved for more than normal period by the High Court of Madras during the month of November, 1972; and

(*b*) if so, the facts thereof and the special reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) (*a*) and (*b*). The facts are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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2.00 hrs

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**REPORTED PRESENCE OF IRON PARTICLES IN RICE SUPPLIED TO MAHARASHTRA**

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported presence of iron particles in the rice supplied to the State Government of Maharashtra by the Food Corporation of India".

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : The presence of some iron filings in long bold rice recently supplied through the Fair Price Shops in Bombay came to the notice of the Maharashtra Government on May 3, 1973. Immediately, a joint inquiry by the staff of the Food Corporation of India and the State Government was made. The inquiry revealed that some traces of iron filings were present namely 2 to 4 filings per kg. of rice. Instructions have since been issued by the Maharashtra Government to stop further sale of such rice and the Fair Price Shops have been asked to examine the rice supplied to them and get it replaced from Government godowns. Action is in hand to get the filings removed from the affected stock. Government is also investigating the probable causes and would take necessary action and preventive steps in the light of the investigation.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I would like to bring to the notice of Government the report which appeared in the *Indian Express* on May 5, 1973, under the caption 'Iron Filings in rationed rice' which read as follows :

> "Bombay, May 4 : Nearly 400 tonnes of rice has been withdrawn from the fair price shops in Greater Bombay as it contains iron filings. The Minister of State for civil Supplies and Home Mr Sharad Pawar, giving the information to the newsman today at the sachivalaya said the presence of the iron filings in rice was brought to his notice by Opposition Members, traders and Congressmen. Mr. Pawar said, it was possible that some of the consumers might have purchased the rice which was released to the traders from Tuesday last. He urged the consumers to clean the rice thoroughly, with a magnet if possible to remove iron filings. The food corporation of India has allotted 1200 tonnes of rice to Maharashtra for distribution in Bombay. This quota is understood to have been imported from Punjab and transported in wagons in bulk"

This adulteration or admixture of foodstuffs has been assuming alarming proportions, and that is evident from a very big file of paper-cuttings on adulteration, including adulteration of foodstuffs like oilseeds, wheat and even milk.

Only recently there was a report of another case of admixture. The *STATESMAN* carried a news item under the caption 'MP Wheat Purchase Order amended' from Bhopal, datelined May 3. It said :

> "The Madhya Pradash Government has amended the MP wheat Procurement (Levy) Order, 1973 fixing the purchases price of wheat containing admixtures of barley and of inferior qualities of wheat, reports PTI.
>
> "Under the amendment, wheat containing admixtures of barley upto 30 per cent and otherwise conforming to at least there grades below the fair average quality would be bought at a uniform rate of Rs 68 per quintal. If the admixture is more than 30 per cent, it would not be treated as wheat. However, admixture of sound and wholesome grain may not be treated as a refraction under other grain" .

In the first place people do not get foodstuffs. If they get it at all, they get it with all sorts of admixtures. This matter should have agitated the mind of Government they should by now have known that there is a mounting tendency towards food adulteration. It is not a question of how this happened, but it is a question of why these things should have happened.

The hon. Minister has replied that there were two to four filings per kg. This reply is not enough. I would like to know what is the weight of these three or four filings per kgs and what is the percentage by weight of these filings to the weight of rice. This is very important.

When I go through all these I am reminded of a crime which is called white collar crime which escapes all sorts of punishment. Some of them are in the sense of breach of established criminal law. But still the criminals go scot-free because they are rich and powerful; they can bride the police, or even sometimes the judges or sometimes they bring political pressure to bear to secure their immunity. These things are going on very fast Government by now should have taken some action to put a stop these things.

I would like to know from Government what definite steps they have taken to curb this tendency to food adulteration. If they at all went to stop this process of adulteration, they must inflict deterrent punishment on the offenders.

I understand the Government of India are trying to set up a Central Food Research and Standardisation laboratory at Ghaziabad. I would like to know what is the position of this laboratory, what is the stage at which it stands at present and whether there would be any co-ordination with State Government and what are the concrete steps Government would like to take put a stop to food adulteration.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As I have already pointed out as soon as it was brought to our notice that there was some foreign

material in the rice supplied from a few fair price shops in Bombay, an investigation was made and it was found that about 2-4 filings per kg. were there in the rice which was distributed. As soon as this was found, we stopped the supply of that rice and the dealers have been asked to send it back to the Government godown.

And after it is cleaned, it will be supplied again. So far as the question as to how these filings or small particles were found to be present in the rice is concerned, that matter is under investigation and after the investigation is completed, it will be possible for us to know and how these things can be avoided.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has disposed of this matter by saying that it is going to be investigated and so on. But there are certain serious aspects to this question The Minister in Maharashtra said that these were possibly due to the fact that rice came in open wagons and that these wagons might have had steel filings in them and they might have got mixed up with the rice. The question is, if the rice came in open wagons, it means that it was in bulk and not in bags? Is it the normal practice to transport rice in bulk in this manner? Then, you are asking for trouble; all manner of rubbish would get into it. That is the first question I would like to get clarification upon.

Next, the statement says that 1,200 tonnes had been obtained from the Food Corporation of India, and of this, 400 tonnes were given to fair price shops, and these filings were found in them. Let us assume that the filings were in the rice supplied by the Food Corporation. Do the fair price shops have any responsibility at all or not be fore handing out the rice to the customers? Is it none of their business to see that the foodgrains which they supply are fairly clear of any foreign material ? Was it not their responsibility ?

What happens ? You have taken over the responsibility of wholesale trade ; the responsibility for distribution is taken over by you, whether through the retail trade or from the fair price shops. It was always the responsibility of the wholesale trade to see that before any foodgrains were handed over to the retail trade for supply, they should be free from any foreign material. So, if the wholesale trade had failed to do so, the retail trade should also ensure that no foodgrains shall be sold unless they were free from foreign material. This is my second question.

The Food Corporation seems to be behaving in a totally irresponsible manner. I say this because this is not an isolated case. I see in today's paper, a reference to Orissa. The date-line is 6th May, from Bhuvaneswar, It says that the "Orissa Government today said that steps had been taken to eliminate ergot-affected kernels from wheat consignments before their conversion into wheat products for supply to consumers. Of the 3,000 tonnes of wheat of this type received by the Food Corporation of India" . ....and so on.

It is difficult to understand what degree of responsibility the Food Corporation thinks it ought to descharge. Is it merely that it buys and it just passes it on to whomsoever it has to be passed on, and when it buys it is not its responsibility to see that whatever it buys is free from any unhealthy material ? Or does this adulteration place after that ? What steps are taken by the Food Corportion of India to see that (a) whatever it buys is free of all this material; (b) when it despatches it to the State Governments, then also it is free of all this foreign material; and (c) if it receives imported material, then also it assumes responsibility for seeing that whatever it sends for consumption is free of any objectionable material ? Does it discharge this duty or not ? Or, is it not its duty ? I would like the Minister to clarify these things.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as imported foodgrains are concerned, we have a system of having it examined by our quality control. It is the duty of the quality control to know whether the material which has been imported is free from foreign matter. Similarly when the Food Corporation of India purchases rice or wheat in the market they examine it to see whether the wheat or rice is free from foreign material. Therefore, I said that we did not know where and how the iron filings got mixed up with rice. That matter is under investigation and when we know the full facts, necessary action will be taken in the matter.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands) : It is evident from the Minister's reply that food adulteration is a constant thing. If one wanted to put end to one's life even that will be difficult because even poison is adulterated. The other day we heard about the *datura* seeds found in milo imported from the United States. It appears that responsibility is shared by the Food Corporation of India. My hon. friend just now asked : was any responsibility fixed at the receiving end? Was any responsibility fixed on the officials who distribute grains to fair price shops? He says Yes. I hope I have understood him correctly. Has an enquiry been instituted jointly by the Food Corporation of India and the Maharashtra Government ? Have you suspended the officials concerned from the receiving end and also at the distribution end ? He says that the responsibility is fixed.

An hon. Member from this House, Mrs. Godfrey, was telling me in the Central Hall that iron filings in the food she was taking got off the enamel of her teeth. So this is not only in Maharashtra ; it is in other places also. it is a deliberate attempt, a conspiracy by some agencies. What is the mechanism that has been a evolved by the Food corporation of India to check whether foreign matter is there, at the receiving end as well as at the distribution end ? It takes a long time whenever an enquiry is ordered. By what time is this enquiry going to be completed and the report made available ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED. My hon and young friend has raised the question whether action has been taken to suspend some officers who were responsible for this First of all we have to know who is responsible for this.

Unless and until that matter is known, how can the question of suspending any officer arise ?

So far as the second matter is concerned, I have already explained that at the time of purchases, necessary precaution is taken to see that good quality of foodgrains are purchased. But at the various headquarters in various godowns, the foreign matetial gets mixed up. That is the matter which has to inquired into. After the results are known, it would be possible for us to fix responsibility and take necessary action.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह स्वीकार किया है कि इस प्रकार की घटनायें महाराष्ट्र में घटी हैं। महाराष्ट्र के सिविल सप्लाईज मिनिस्टर, श्री शरद पवार, ने भी अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि 400 टन चावल में लोहे के कण पाये गये और इस कारण उन्होंने उस चावल का बटवारा रोक दिया है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि फूड एडल्ट्रेशन कोई नई घटना नहीं है। बिहार में गेहूं में लोहे के कण मिले हुए पाये गये और उस गेहूं को बिहार की विधान सभा तथा विधान परिषद में दिखाया गया। बिहार सरकार ने फेयरप्राइस शाप्स में उस गेहूं की सप्लाई बन्द कर दी, यह तो ठीक है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि वह कौन सी संस्था या गिरोह है, जो इस तरह जन-जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहा है। हम देखते हैं कि हैल्थ विभाग के अफसर और सुरवाइजरी स्टाफ के सदस्य बाजार में चैकिंग के लिए जाते हैं और दुकानदारों को डरा-धमका कर उन से कुछ पैसा ले लेते हैं। लेकिन खाद्य निगम जिस अनाज की आपूर्ति करता है, उस की स्थिति क्या है ? महाराष्ट्र में 400 टन चावल में लोहे के कण पाये गये, बिहार में गेहूं में लोहे के कण पाये गये और हाल ही मे माइलो मे धतूरे के बीज मिले हुए पाये गये, जिस मे कितने ही लोगों को मृत्यु हो गई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि एफ० सी० आई० के जो अधिकारी, या जो अन्य सरकारी अधिकारी, जहाज पर से अनाज के अनलोडिंग और फिर ट्रेन पर उसके लदान की देख-भाल करते हैं, क्या सरकार उन के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपना काम सुचारु रूप से नही किया। अखबारों में यह बात भी आई है कि जिस ट्रेन पर पहले अयरन ओर लादा गया था, उस पर बिना बोरों के, खुला, चावल लाद दिया गया।

मैं समझता हूं कि जहाजों से अनाज उतारने और ट्रेन पर लदान की देख-भाल करने वाले अधिकारियों की मिली-भगत है, जिस के कारण हमारा जन जीवन त्रस्त हो गया है। फूड एडल्ट्रेशन में बहुत भयानक वृद्धि हो रही है और लोगो का जीवन तथा स्वास्थ्य खतरे में पड़ गया है।

हैल्थ विभाग के अधिकारी बाजार के छोटे-मोटे व्यापारियो को फूड एडल्ट्रेशन के आरोप मे पकड़ते है और उन पर मुकदमा चलाते है। मैं इस का विरोधी नही हूं। उन पर जरूर मुकदमा चलाना चाहिए। अगर जन-जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करने वाले छोटे या बड़े व्यापारियो के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की जाती है, तो मै उस का स्वागत करता हूं। मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार एफ० सी० आई० मे बड़े-बड़े पदों पर बैठे हुए मैनेजरों और डिपटी मैनेजरों पर भी फूड एडल्ट्रेशन एक्ट के अधीन मुकदमा चलाने और अन्य कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है।

मै यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि भविष्य मे खाद्यान्नों मे इस प्रकार की मिलावट की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, इस के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है। सरकार ने गेहूं का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ मे ले लिया है और वह सितम्बर में चावल का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ मे लेने जा रही है। मै यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार एफ० सी० आई० की मशीनरी को सक्षम बनाने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाने का इरादा रखती है और यदि उसके द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये अनाज में लोहे के कण, पत्थर या घतुरे के बीज पाये गये, तो उस के खिलाफ़ क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

**श्री फ़खरुद्दीन अली अहमद:** जनाब, आनरेबल मेम्बर इस ग़लतफ़हमी में है कि फूड कार्पोरेशन के अफ़सर अपना फर्ज या अपनी ड्यूटी अदा नहीं कर रहें है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे क्वालिटी कंट्रोल के अफ़सरो ने ही इंस्पैक्शन के बाद यह मालूम किया कि जो माइलो बाहर से आया था, उस में धतुरा था। यह बात किसी और ने नहीं बताई। उसके बाद हमने बाकायदा स्टेप्स लिये कि उस माइलो को साफ़ किया जाये और उस के बाद उस को सब जगह तकसीम किया जाये। (व्यवधान) आनरेबल मेम्बर को वाकयात की खबर नही है। वह ख्याह-म-ख्याह दखल अन्दाजी करते है। जब हमारे क्वालिटी कट्रोल आफ़िसर्ज को मालूम हुआ कि माइलो में धतुरा है, तो हम ने कहा कि उस माइलो को साफ किया जायेगा और उस के बाद उस को तकसीम किया जायेगा। उस को साफ किया जा रहा है और उस के बाद वह तकसीम हो रहा है।

आनरेबल मैम्बर ने कहा कि फूड कार्पोरेशन के अफसर अनाज में दूसरी चीजें मिलाते हैं। हमारे पास इस किस्म का कोई सुबूत नही आया है और इस किस्म की एलीगेशन करना गैर मुनासिब है। उस से हमारे काम मे रुकावट पड़ती है। मै उम्मीद करता हूं कि आनरेबल मेम्बर ऐसी बाते नही कहेंगे। जब हम ने यह जिम्मेदारी ली है, तो हम उस को पुरा करेंगे, ताकि हम लोगों को अच्छे से अच्छा अनाज पहुंचा सकें।

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12.25 hrs.

## Re. QUESTION & PRIVILEGE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, under rule 222 and 223 I hereby seek consent of your goodself to raise a question involving serious breach of privilege of our august House. The facts of the case are as fellows :

In *Juganter*, one of the leading Bengali language dailies of West Bangal, of which Shri Tushar Kanti Ghosh is the Managing Editor and also an owner in a feature article, they have written the following :

"*Dellite parliamente Russiar Probab Klnucht Hrush Peyeche*"

which means in English,

"In our Parliament at Delhi, Russian influence has decreased to a very little extent".

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

This means that our august Houses were and are under great pressure and influence of the Government of Soviet Russia. Parliament is sovereign and independent and to describe it as acting under pressure and influence of a foreign government is defamatory, derogatory and dangerous. Nothing more contemnptuous could be said.

I wish to raise this issue today and I request to refer it to the Privileges Committee for sitting in judgment over it.

MR. SPEAKER: So many comments have been made about this House. It has been mentioned that there are so many lobbies. But as the practice goes, before I give my consent, I would be sending this to the paper for there reply. I do not want to go any further now. This only shows that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is back in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have given you the clipping of the paper. Once the reply is received, I hope you will kindly allow us to raise the privilege motion. It has been read by 5 lakhs of people in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to study it.

**श्री सरजू पांडे** (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को एक परचा लिखा था। मुझे एक मिनट के लिए समय दे दीजिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : जब तक आप को बुलाया नहीं जाता तब तक इस तरह से आप क्यों खड़े हो जाते हैं ? (**व्यवधान**) नहीं, मैंने आप को इजाजत नहीं दी है ।

इतने ज्यादा मोशन आने शुरू हो गए हैं कि मेरे लिए और कोई तरीका नहीं है, इस के लिए लिमिट करना पड़ेगा ।

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12·30 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Reports of Law Commission

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Forty-ninth Report of the Law Commission on the proposal for inclusion of agricultural income in the total income for the purpose of determining the rate of tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT—4996/73].

(2) A copy of the Fiftieth Report of the Law Commission on the proposal to include persons connected with public examinations within the definition of "public servant" in the Indian Penal Code. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4997/73]

### Petroleum & Natural Gas (2nd Amdt). Rules and Reviews & Annual Reports under Companies Act, 1956

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 398 in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1973, under section 10 of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT—4998/73].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(*i*) (*a*) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72.

(*b*) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in library. See* No. LT—4999/73].

(*ii*) (*a*) Review by the Government on the working of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, for the year 1971-72.

(*b*) Annual Report of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, for the year 1971-72 along

with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 5000/73].

(iii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri-Poona, for the year 1971-72.

(b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri-Poona, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5001/73].

ANNUAL ACCTTS. OF A P STATE ELECTRICITY BO ARD FOR 1971-72 AND ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ORISSA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD FOR 1973-74, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for the year 1971-72 together with the Audit report thereon, under sub-section (5) of section 69 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for laying the above document before Lok Sabha and for not laying the Hindi version thereof.

[*Placed in library. See* No. LT—5002/73].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1973-74 and Supplementary Financial Statement for the year 1972-73 of the Orissa State Electricity Board, under sub-section (3) of section 61 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for laying the above document before Lok Sabha and for not laying the Hindi version thereof.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT—5003/73].

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12·30½ hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

### (i) CASES OF FOOD POISONING IN BANDA DISTRICT

SHRI R.R. SHARMA (Banda) : Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the House the following matter under Rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure:

> "The reported death of six persons and five others hospitalised in District Banda in two separate cases of food poisoning, after they ahad allegedly taken bread of the rationed milo".

It has also been reported that three persons had also died in similar case of food poisoning near Gupta Godawari in Chitrakut. It is strange, Sir, that the Government have already given assurance to the effect in the House but failed to fulfil and save the valuable lives of the people.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्राम अलोना जिला बांदा के निवासी श्री मोहम्मदशाह, उस की पत्नी और लड़का राशन की दूकान से लाए हुए बाजरा की रोटी खा कर मर गए और उस के रिस्तेदार मंगलशाह और उस की माँ चिंताजनक स्थिति में दिनांक 5 मई को अस्पताल में भर्ती किए गए ।

7-3-1973 को इसी सदन में माननीय कृषि मंत्री ने एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में यह आश्वासन दिया था....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप एक मिनट में तवज्जह दिला कर खत्म करें।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : मैं उस का एक्योरेंस बताना चहाता हूं कि उन्होंने क्या एश्योरेंस दिया था इस हाउस में । उन्होंने यह कहा था :—

"I can assure him that we are ta king necessary precautions and we have issued instructions that unless and until the milo is free from dhatura seeds it should not be issued to the consumers and for that purpose steps are being taken to clean it."

इसलिए, श्रीमन्, मैं उसका ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करता हूं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : It will be passed on to the Minister for a statement.

वह इसको देख लें और बाद में बताएं कि क्या बात है । तो बहुत बुरी है । 6 आदमी मर गए हैं ।

*(ii)* DISCUSSION ON PAY COMMISSION REPORT

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise the following matter of public importance.

As you will be aware, the representatives of the Government employees met Shri B. D. Pande, Cabinet Secretary and demanded that the Pay Commission Report should be discussed with the representatives of the Government employees before it is implemented. The Cabinet Secretary has not given any assurance on behalf of the Government. The Government employees have made it clear that unless it is discussed before implementation, no useful purpose would be served, It am thankful to you for admitting a motion uner rule 189 for discussion of this subject. Sir, I have been trying to raise this issue since the Pay Commission Report was submitted on the 31st March, 1973. Now I am told that the Finance Minister is not prepared to discuss it because he is unable to commit himself to anything on behalf of the Government. So, I appeal to you on behalf of 43 lakhs of Government employees, including the employees of the three wings of army, navy and air force, to give us an opportunity to discuss the report. Let there be a discussion. Otherwise, we shall be failing in our duty to the Government servants. Even in that case, Sir, you should prevail upon the Finance Minister to say something on the floor of the House. If we wait for a discussion in the month of July or August it will be too late. We want the Report to be discussed in this session itself.

*(iii)* CONTINUANCE OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contain) : Sir, I want to draw your attention to a report published in the newspapers day before yesterday that the Government want to continue the national emergency. It is a surprising news for the reason that the war with Pakistan was over more than a year and a half ago. Here let me quote the classic example of UK. When the World War was over, within a month the emergency was lifted and all emergency laws were struck down so that the nation could have their free and fair elections and all the national emergency laws were withdrawn. But in our country, I do not know what is the reason why the national emergency should continue. The Government has not come forward with any reason whatsoever. We had our elections under the national emergency.

Again under the 'MISA' which has been struck down by the Supreme Court, hundreds of detenus are being arrested without showing any reason whatsoever. They can be kept in jail without any trial for three years. Under the shadow of national emergency, the Government are not only usurping the authority of Parliament, not only the democratic rights of the people, but they are also keeping a climate of some amount of terror in the minds of the people ...

MR. SPEAKER : It is not going to be a speech.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government to it and I want to know the reasons why they are continuing the national emergency. They owe it to the country, and to the people and to this august House to show reasons why they are continuing the national emergency and why they are taking a decision that the national emergency should continue. If they do not give reasons for it, they will be almost flouting the fundamentals of democracy by not coming forward before the Parliament as to why the national emergency should be continued.

(iv) DELAY IN ARBITRATION ON NARMADA WATER DISPUTE

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): With your permission, Sir, I bring a matter of public importance under Rule 377 to the notice of the House.

A very disturbing news has appeared in the press today in *Times of India* regarding Narmada Water award. The delay over the Prime Minister's award on the Narmada water dispute has now caused anxiety in official circles also.

Before ten months or so, the Chief Ministers of the four States, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan shifted the Narmada Water dispute from the Tribuna and referred it to the hon. Prime Minister for arbitration. It was initially stated that the Prime Minister would give her award before 15th August, 1972. But for the reasons best known to the Government, the award is delayed and nobody is sure when the award will be given.

Now, as reported, the Irrigation Ministry has taken a decision to appoint an additional assessor on the Narmada Water Tribunal which was dealing with the matter before the reference to the Prime Minister. It is now feared that again the Narmada water dispute will be referred to the Tribunal.

The inordinate delay over the Prime Minister's award had already created doubts in the minds of the peolpe of Gujarat and people are agitated. This reported news that again it will be referred to the Tribunal will further create anxiety and unrest in Gujarat.

Under these circumstances, I request the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power to make a statement clarifying the whole position about the Narmada water dispute.

(v) MALTREATMENT OF HARIJANS IN IZATNAGAR RAILWAY WORKSHOP

**श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर)** : अभी अध्यक्ष, महोदय, मुझे सूचना मिली है कि ईज्जतनगर रेलवे कारखाने मे चार दिनों से हरिजनों को मारा जा रहा है । जो हरिजन उस में काम करते हैं और गवर्नमेंट के एम्प्लाई हैं उन को मारा जा रहा है । सवर्णों की ओर से हरिजन मारो अभियान चलाया जा रहा है । तो में रेलवे मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करता हूं । मंत्री महोदय फौरन इस के ऊपर ध्यान दें और वहां यह जो मारपीट की कार्यवाही चल रही है उसे बन्द करे ।

12·38 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER : Before I call the Minister, may I tell you that the time fixed is 6 hours for the Bill ? But later on it stood amanded that the Minister will reply to the debate at 4 O'Clock.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): After the Minister finished his reply, the voting will take place, because this is a constitutional amendment Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Today, there are the elections to the three Parliamentary Committees. The prescribed time for the elections is from 11·30 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. Our Members have to be present here for voting on the Constitution amendment Bill. So, the voting on this should be after 4-30 P.M. Anybody who wants to cast his vote in the Committee elections should be free to do so upto 4-30 P.M. That margin should be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister will start replying at 4 O'Clock and the voting will take place at 4-30 P.M. or so. That is all right. The hon. Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, before you call upon the hon. Minister to speak I have just one submission to make. I had drawn your attention to a very serious issue.....

MR. SPEAKER : Don't do it like that without being permitted by me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : With your permission, I have stood up.

MR SPEAKER : I did not permit you. I have already called the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJSINGH CHAUDHARY) : Sir, I beg to move.*

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

At the outset, I would briefly mention the genesis of this Bill. The former Chief Election Commissioner had made various alternative proposals for increasing the strength of the House of the people.

Clause (a) of article 81 of the Constitution provides that the House of the people shall consist of not more than 500 members to be chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the States and not more than 25 members to represent the Union territories, chosen in such manner as parliament may, by law, provide. As a result of the enactment of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), the total number of seats in the Lok Sabha allotted to the States has increased to 506, six more than the limit of 500 under article 81. For the present this increase is permissible under article 4 of the Constitution as a supplemental, incidental and consequential provision on account of reorganisation.

Clause (2) of article 81 of the Constitution lays down that, for the purposes of subclause (a) of clause (1), there shall be allotted to each State a number of seats in the House of the people in such manner that the ratio between that number and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States and that each State shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, so far as practicable, the same throughout the State. Under Clause (3) of article 81, the expression "population" means the population as ascertained in the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published. Article 82 provides that, on the compeltion of each census, the allocation of seats in the House of the people to the States and the division of each State into territorial constituencies shall be readjusted by such authority and in such manner as parliament may, by law, determine.

It may noted that the scheme of article 81 and 82 of the Constitution envisages as authority constituted by parliament, namely, the Delimitation Commission, undertaking the readjustment of the constituencies and re-allocation of seats having regard to the basis criterion of equitable distribution provided in clause (2) of article 81. The direct consequence of the task of delimitation as envisaged by he relevant provisions of the Constitution would be an adverse impact on the number of seats allocated to the States in the House of the People at present, if the strength of the Lok Sabha is maintained at the present level.

In pursuance of Article 82, Parliament has enacted the Delimitation Act, 1972 and the Delimitation Commission has been constituted. It will be noticed that adherence to the principles laid down in clause (2) of Article 81 by the Delimitation Commission in undertaling readjustment on the basis of the 1971 census figures may have the effect of affecting the number of seats allotted to the States in the House of the People. It is felt that it would be better to ensure that any readjustment and consequent allocation of seats do not adversely affected the existing number of seats allotted to each State in the House of the people and to achieve this purpose it would be necessary to increase the strength of the Lok Sabha suitably.

In order to ensure that there is no reduction in the existing representation in the House of the People in respect of any of the States, Clause (2) of the Bill seeks to amend Article 81 so as to increase the upper limit for representation of the States from 500 to 525. The opportunity is taken to increase the limit for the Union Territories from 25 to 20, as the existing representation for Union Territories is only 16. The Government also consider it necessary to make an amendment in clause (2) of Article 81 to provide that the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of Article 81 shall not be applicable to any State so long as its population doens not exceed six millions. This is to ensure that the existing representation in the Lok Sabha is maintained for the smaller State of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura, each of which has a population of less than six millions.

Article 330 of the Constitution relates to reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

The provisions of this article have, however, been made inapplicable to the State of Nagaland on the ground that it has a predominantly tribal population. According to the 1971 census, 88·6 per cent of Nagaland's population belong to the Scheduled Tribes. The, corresponding figures for the State of Meghalaya and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are 80·5 per cent, 79·0 per cent and 94·3 per cent, respectively. The Government, therefore, consider that the provisions of Article 330 should not apply also to the predominantly tribal units of Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. Similarly, it is considered that, as in the case of Nagaland, there need be no reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Meghalaya and that Article 33 of the Constitution may be amended suitably. Clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill seek to achieve these objects.

Thus, the Constitution (Thirty-first Amendment) Bill, 1973 seeks to amend Articles 81, 330 and 332 of the Constitution. It is necessary that the amendment to Article 81 is passed and the process of ratification concluded early to enable the Delimitation Commission to undertake its task having regard to the increased size of the Lok Sabha, namely 545 (525 for the States and 20 for Union Territories) as against the present 525 (500 for the States and 25 for Union Territories).

From the foregoing it will be appreciated that while the present Bill seeks to ensure that by reason of readjustment of constituencies and re-allocation of seats consequent thereto by the Delimitation Commission set up under the Delimitation Act, 1972 there shall not be any adverse effect on the seats now allocated to the States in the Lok Sabha, which has gone up to 506, it avoids an automatic acceptance of the principles that an increase in the population should necessarily mean an increase in the strength of the Lok Sabha. In other words, the Bill has a limited objective.

I, therefore, commend the Bill for the consideration of the House and its acceptance and adoption.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : But the Minister has not explained as to where will the Members sit. What will be the seating arrangements ? That should also be explained.

MR. SPEAKER : That I will have to see. You need not worry about it. At least we would not change your seat.

Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : This is the third amendment of Art. 81 of the Constitution. In 1956 and also in 1969 we have had amendments. The hon. Minister has said that this Bill seeks to achieve a limited objective, to increase the number of representatives in the Lok Sabha, consequent upon increase in population; from 500 it is made 525 and the representation from territories is being reduced from 25 to 20. If you see the Statement of Objects and Reasons you will find that weightage is given in two forms. One is to the effect that representation to the States will not be reduced even if there is reduction in the population. I read from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, It says :

> It will be noticed that adherence to the principles laid down in cl. (2) of Art. 81 by the Delimitation Commission in undertaking readjustment as enjoined by art. 82 on the basis of the 1971 census figures may have the effect of affecting the number of seats allotted to the States in the House of the Peope. It is felt that it would be better to ensure that any readjustment and consequent allocation of seats does not adversely affect the existing no. of seats allotted to each State in the House of the People and to achieve this purpose it would be necessary to increase the strength of the Lok Sabha suitably.

Therefore, this is one type of weightage that is being given. The other type is in the proposed proviso to clause (2) of Article 81. It is stated there—

> In clause (2), after sub-clause (b), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely, —
>
> "Provided that the provisions of sub-clause (a) of this clause shall not be applicable for the purpose of allot-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

ment of seats in the House of the People to any State so long as the population of that State does not exceed 6 millions."

I would like to know on what basis this figure of 525 was arrived at. Was it on an *ad hoc* basis ? Or has it got any relation to the census figures and so on ? On what basis has this computation been arrived at, I would like to know. How long are we to go on changing the strength of the House to keep pace with increase in population?

12·53 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE *in the Chair*].

Some basis will have to be evolved for limiting the strength of this House. The Constitution, as you will see, does not envisage any alteration or amendment of Article 81 periodically depending upon census figures.

Article 82 provides the following :—

"Upon the completion of each census, the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States and the division of each State into territorial constituencies shall be readjusted by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law determine."

Parliament has passed the Delimitation Bill of 1972 after the last census. Section 8 of the Delimitation Act says that the Delimitation Commission shall, on the basis of several provisions of the Constitution, statutorily determine the number of seats in the House of the People to be allocated to each State. So, the first task of the Delimitation Commission is to decide which State will have how many seats. Section 9 of the present Act then says : after the determination of seats is made in relation to each State then the constituencies have to be determined according to certain principles laid down. Now, kindly see what is sought to be done. In the proposed amendment the proviso is that the provisions of sub-clause (a) of Article 81 shall not apply to smaller States whose population does not exceed six millions. Therefore, in respect of those States whose population does not exceed six million Section 8 of the Delimitation Act does not make any provision. The result would be that so far as those States are concerned whose population does not exceed six million no standard or guideline is sought to be laid down. The position will be that so far as other States are concerned Article 81 (2)(a) will be applicable which says that as far as practicable the same ratio between the number of seats and the population has to be maintained but this sub-article is not made applicable to smaller States. On what basis will there be determination of number of seats in the smaller States. Section 8 of the Delimitation Act requires the Commission to fix the number of seats for each State including small States but you say the Delimitation Commission shall not refer to the principles laid down in Article 81(2)(a) of the Constitution. How will the Delimitation Commission fix the number of seats in respect of those smaller States ? I believe this is a legislative lacuna. Therefore, it is essential that along with the amendment of the Constitution you should think of amendment of the Delimitation Act also. I do not know whether Government is giving thought to this problem but this is a matter which should not be ignored; otherwise there will be a serious lacuna.

There is the other aspect of the matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the House namely at what point of time a limit is to be put on the representation in the House of the People. We are not enamoured of a particular figure of say 525,530 or 545. What I wish to emphasise is that a mere increase in the number of seats in the House will not bring about certain desired changes for which there is a considerable body of opinion. There was a committee formed of the Members of this House for going into the question of electoral reforms. They were also asked to suggest alterations and amendments to the Representation of the People Act. The Committee went into this matter and made recommendations. I would like to know how far Government are going to take or have taken steps to implement those recommendations.

13·00 hrs.

One of the very important things which we have been pressing for is a change in the very system of election, namely from

direct election into election on a proportional representation basis. Otherwise, we do not get the real choice of the people reflected in the results of the elections. This is a matter which should agitate the mind of Government as it does agitate the minds of the people. Merely increasing the number of Members of Lok Sabha will not solve the problem.

Another very important thing is to bring about necessary electoral reforms, in regard to the election expenditure, the methods that are being adopted in the elections and so on. We have been complaining about the manner in which election has been held. In the last general elections in West Bengal in 1972, there have been serious charges of rigging. Even in the last by-election held at Howrah in West Bengal, serious charges have been made. Government seem to be completely oblivious of this for the simple reason that that they take it up in a completely partisan spirit; and no proper approach is being made to these charges, and no inquiries are being held, and I am very sorry to say that the Election Commission has become one of those sets of committed persons who are trying to help the Government. Merely bringing forward periodical amendment to the Constitution in order to increase the number of Members of the House will not solve the problem at all and will not achieve the desired objectives.

I would like to points out one other aspect in regard to the working of the Delimitation Commission. In the last report of the Delimitation Commission it had been pointed out that they were facing serious handicaps in carrying out their activities. Maps had not been given to them, and data had not been given to them, and they did not even have road maps. Although the Act says that the constituencies have to be delimited on the basis of geographically compact areas, they do not even get the relevant data to carry out their obligation. The real situation is this that this Government has no faith in hold ing elections on the proper basis. They have no faith in the democratic norms That is why in this country, even though the highest court in the land, namely the Supreme Court, had struck down the MISA, the persons arrested under that draconian law which has been struck down are being rearrested; persons who have never been held guilty of the commission of any offence are being handcuffed, and with ropes tied round their waists, they are being brought back to the jails. This is their faith in the democratic norms.

Therefore, I would submit that the serious lacunae in the Act should be taken note of and necessary amendments should be brought forward to the Delimitation Act to make it work properly.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur) : This Bill seeks to amend article 81 with a view to raise the strength of the Lok Sabha from 523 to 545. The basis for doing so seems to be that there is an increase in population, and, therefore, there should be an increase in the number of seats.

The original principle that was adopted at the time of the framing of the Constitution was that at least a million people should have one representative in the House of the People. Accordingly, each State was divided into certain territorial constituencies, and the ratio between the number of seats allotted to each State with regard to the population of the State was taken into consideration and seats were allotted. Now, there is a rise in population, and, therefore, it seems to be necessary to increase the number of seats. But putting the limit at 545 is something arbitrary, which is not based on any principle or reason. If the idea is to give larger representation to States because there is an increase in population, there will be no limit. What is the need for giving larger representation to the States because there is an increase in population ? Let us not forget that ours is a federal structure. Every State has a Legislative Assembly which is autonomous. It functions wuthin the powers powers conferred on each State and each Legislature under the Constitution. If the Government want to increase the number of seats, let them first think of the Assemblies. Suppose there is an increase in population in any State of 10, 20 or 40 lakhs let the seats in the Assembly of the State concerned be increased subject to a maximum of 500 as per art. 170 which says that the strength of a Legislative Assembly shall not exceed 500. The strength of the U.P. Assembly is 425 and that of Orissa Assembly

[ Shri Jagannath Rao ]

140. In Orissa, our population was 1·7 crores or so. Now it is 2·24 crores. I can understand if the strength of the State Assemblies is increased consistent with the rise in population. Ours being a federal structure, I do not see any why the Lok Sabha should have increased representation simlpy because there is an increase in population.

In U. K. the House of Commons has a strength of 630. In Italy, the House of Deputies is 630 strong. In the US. the House of representatives has a strength of 435. In our case, we have fixed 500 as a *via media* taking into consideration the population. If one member can represent one million, I do not see any reason why he cannot represent 1·2 or 1·3 million.

Secondly, art. 82 of the Constitution does not give power to increase the number of seats. The Delimitation Act passed under art. 82 does not give to the Delimitation Commission power to increase the number of seats. The strength of the Assembly and Parliament is fixed under the Constitution. Art. 81 fixes the number of seats for the Lok Sabha and art. 170 fixes the maximum strength of the Assembly. Within that maximum, if at all Government want to increase representation, let the strength of the Legislative Assemblies be increased.

It may be argued that the electorate will be unwieldy and it will not be possible for the candidates to tour the whole constituency to canvass for the election. I do not think that is a valid objection. If a candidate can deal with one million people, there is no reason why he cannot take on 1·2 million because of the improved transport facilities, communications etc.

Now we sit in the Lok Sabha. If the strength is increased, we will be jammed and we will be packed like sardines. Physical difficulties are also there apart from the additional expenditure. Then we may have to have a bigger building for the Lok Sabha. Why should we incur so much more expenditure ? I do not see any reason why there should be any thinking about increasing the number of seats for the Lok Sabha simply on the ground that the population has increased.

Does it mean that after ten years, there will again be an increase in the strength of the Lok Sabha from 445 to 600 ? The only principle involved in this article is that one number should represent one million. If there is an addition to that number in the States, the strength of the Legislative Assemblies in States could be increased subjects to a limit of 500. I do not see any reason why the Lok Sabha should have greater representation simply on the ground of increase in population.

Sometime ago the Election Commission had made a proposal for giving one more seat in the Lok Sabha for Orissa. At present, we have only 20 seats. But if you take the increase in population, it is nearly 44 to 46 lakhs. You give the representation to the Assembly. Then the difficulty would be, if there are four million people by way of increase in population, we should get four Lok Sabha seats, as, for one million there is one Lok Sabha seat. Therefore, this arbitrary fixing of one extra Lok Sabha seat to Orissa. I cannot appreciate. On the other hand, I would prefer instead of giving one extra seat here, let there be 20 seats or 30 seats, according to the increase in population, given to the Orissa Assembly.

Therefore, I am no very much enthused over this Bill, and I do not see any reason why this Bill should be brought at all. I can appreciate these Union territories or States which are having their representation should not suffer but I do not think any State will suffer if the population goes on increasing uniformly in all the States. The Union territories' strength, the number of seats they have today, should be retained. I am not for reducing the number of seats for any State or Union territory. But I do not see any reason why the Government should be anxious to come forward with lagislation to increase the strength of the Lok Sabha, because, there will be practical and physical difficulties which we will be experiencing in 1976 to seat a larger number of members. Even now, we are finding difficult, apart from the financial commitments.

Therefore, while I do not appose the Bill, I do not see any need for the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, before introducing this Bill before the

House, the Prime Minister had a discussion with the representatives of the Opposition parties, and I do not think any consensus was arrived at. But, on the whole, everybody felt that something should be done to reduce the burden of election expenses of the candidate. You are aware that in every constituency of the Lok Sabha, except Delhi and the small Union territories, the minimum number of voters is from five lakhs to nearly seven and a half lakhs. It is almost impossible for the candidate to contact the voters without spending a huge amount. I am fortunate to contest the election from Kanpur city where I can move in a vehicle ; even on a cycle rickshaw I can cover the whole city. But what happens to these who have to contact their voters within a radius of 60,70 or 80 miles-(*Interruption*) or even 100 Miles as my colleague, Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi says ? He is a bachelor and he can do it, but other people may not be able to do it. In that case, it becomes difficult, and now, when the new census figures are available, and the population has increased despite our family planning, the minimum number of voters will be about a million and a half in some places and not less than a million practically in all other places. Is it feasible to contact so many voters and will it be possible for any MP to confine himself within the limits of the election expenses of Rs. 35,000 for a Lok Sabha seat ?

A committee of this House was set up, including the members of the other House also, to consider some of the recommendations made by the Chief Election Commissioner as to how the election expenses could be reduced and what amendments could be made in the Representation of the People Act. Fortunately, I was a member of that committee which spent months, and with great difficulty, some of the recommendations were made unanimously. We were told that those recommendations would be brought before the Government and the Representation of the People Act would be amended to suit the convenience of those who fight the elections. There were many suggestions as to how the election expenses could be reduced. But I am surprised that that report has not been laid on the Table of the House nor has it seen the light of the day. I want to know from the hon. Minister what happened to that report. We were told that this could not be brought in as a piece of legislation but notifications and Government orders would be issued and thus the recommendations might be implemented. None of the recommendations have been implemented as yet. I want to know the fate of these recommendations ; my hon. friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee has also mentioned about this.

It has been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and reasons :

> "In pursuance of article 82, Parliament has enacted the Delimitation Act, 1972 and the Delimitation Commission has been constituted to undertake the necessary task of the readjustment envisaged in article 82....."

Delimitation work has already started. I should say I am a victim of delimitation. I invite any Member of this House to visit Kanpur and see with his own eyes whether areas like Karanpura where there are three ordnance factories, another suburb which has three cinema houses, and Shastri Nagar which has one of be largest number of labour colonies with a population of 15,000 to 20,000 mill workers, whether these are rural areas or urban areas because this entire area has been declared to be rural area. An area which has three ordnance factories, three cinema houses and 50-60,000 or even about a lakh of persons has been declared rural area. Not a blade of grass grows there. No rice or paddy is grown there. Bastis are for the convenience of Congress candidates. This area has been taken away from my constituency and declareed as rural area. What is the Urban area today in Kanpur ? Kanpur city. I have been given about 134 villages and I have been told : be consoled with this as an urban area. I invite the Delimitation Commission and the hon. Law Minister to come and see.

**श्री मधु लिमये** (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप को याद होगा कि जब यह बिल पेश किया गया, तो उस समय नियम के अनुसार मैंने अपने आक्षेप पेश किये थे । तब सभापति महोदय ने फ़रमाया था—और कानून मंत्री ने भी कहा था—कि जब इस कानून पर विचार करने के

[श्री मधु लिमये]

लिए प्रस्ताव पेश किया जायेगा, तो उस समय मैं बोलू और मुझे तभी जबाब दिया जायगा। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि कबीना के मंत्री सदन में उपस्थित ही नहीं हैं। हमारे द्वारा जो मुद्दे उपस्थित किये जायेंगे, उन का जबाब कौन देगा। वह क्या कर रह हैं। इतना महत्वपुर्ण बिल है और कानून मंत्री गायब है।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : Unfortunately the Law Minister was taken suddenly ill this morning ; he is now hospitalised and he has been advised rest. Therefore the Minister of State in the Ministry, Mr. Nitiraj Singh, will hndle the Bill. He has just gone out temporarily for a human purpose.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What I was trying to explain was this. The Delimitation Commission should have come to the conclusion after the objective consideration of the representations from the various candidates. I have nothing against my hon. friend, the Deputy Minister for Finance Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, who has been given the best area of my seat.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): You should not grudge for the hon. lady member.

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE : I have no grudge against her. The question is this. If an inquiry is made into this, it will reveal that in Kanpur where there are three Ordnance Factories—this has 60,000 population—and four cinema houses and there are other areas where no rice is grown, why was this considered a rural area and 134 villages only have become an urban area. If this is the way of declaring any area as urban area then I have nothing to say. I would request the Law Minister that he should study the position first and I should be convinced or those members who are suffering because of this should also be convinced. The constituency should not be changed because of the need of somebody or because of the need of the ruling party.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : All parties interfere with this—not only the ruling party.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Please do not have a dialogue.

SHRI. D. BASUMATARI : I say so because I happened to be a Member of the Delimitation Commission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If you were a Member of the delimitation Commission then it is still worse. That is the most unfortunate part of it. When this is a question of increasing the number of seats in the Lok Sabha, I do not agree with what the hon. Member Shri Jagannath Rao said about that. What do you say to the seating arrangement here ? Previously, an objection was raised as to why this should be increased. Later on it was found out that it was necessary to raise the number to 525. I do not know what is the mechanism for accommodating more number of them. I am told that the House of Commons, all Members do not attend the session. Their system of voting is quite different. In our country there is an automatic voting system. All of us must be present there in their seats at the time of voting. In the House of Commons the number of seats is less than the number of Members. I want to know what is going to be the mechanism here in case it happens that all Members are pesent in the House and if you are going to increase the seats, are you going to have another Lok Sabha building ? If not, may I suggest that we may have a double shift—morning and night shifts—or else there should be a system by which some members should not be asked to attend the session so that the Members could be accommodated within the number of seats provided for. I do not know how you are going to accommodate if the number is going to be increased in the Lok Sabha. My objection is this. Is it at all necessary to reduce the seats in Union Territories ? Union Territories are places where people from different parts of the country come and settle down. Backwardness of the area is removed as a result of that. Once they represent in the Lok Sabha, they can possibly highlight the problems of the persons living here. I have a feeling that this should not be reduced so far as seats in the Union Territories are concerned.

Coming to the Bill proper, for example, it has been stated as follows:-

"3(1) In article 330 of the Constitution in sub-clause (b) of clause (1),

for the words "except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam and in Nagaland; and"; the following shall substituted, namely:-

"except the Scheduled Tribes——

(i) in the tribal areas of Assam;

(ii) In Nagaland;

(iii) In Meghalaya;

(iv) in Arunachal Pradesh, and

(v) in Mizoram; and".

I think this is a good suggestion and we should accept that. My suggestion will be that before the recommendations of the Delimitation Commission are implemented, the report of the Election Commission on some of the important recommendations should also be studied. We should be definitely told why that report has not been implemented. Secondly, the Delimitation Commission should review all the past cases where injustice has been or is alleged to have been done. Thirdly, about this number 525, how are these members to be accommodated.

I want the maximum representation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in this House. They form the backbone of the country. In the meeting convened by the Prime Minister, we supported this only on the assumption that more and more representation will be given to those who are at the lowest levels of society. These are the people on whom depends the entire country. They are only patted on the back for their good work but never rewarded. If they come here, then this will become the real Parliament. People from the peasantry and the working classes should come here. Once upon a time Parliament was meant only for the sophisticated intellectuals. Once Pandit Nehru was angry in this House and said, "This House has been convered into a market" Dr. Lohia, who was alive—Mr. Limaye will bear me out——said laughingly:

मुझ को खुशी है आज कि यह दरबार से आज बाजार तो बना है, लोग चर्चा तो करते हैं ।

I am also of the same opinion. People may talk rudely here and may not observe sophisticated decorous procedures. But they actually come from the masses and they are the real representatives. Once the are elected to this House, they will work for real socialism and democracy. Without imputing motives to anyone, I will say, the sophisticated intellectuals only fight for quorum and decorum and not for the substance, the bread and butter of the toiling masses.

With these words, I support the Bill. My observations should be considered objectively and dispassionately and then replied to by the minister.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Sir, this Bill aims at increasing the strength of Lok Sabha and reducing the number of seats for Union Territories. There is provision also for keeping the representation of the smaller States intact with a population of less than 6 million. The principle enunciated here is that as there is rise in population, so it is necessary to increase the number of seats. On the face of it, it looks all right but it has many deeper implications. After every census, after every 10 years, will the number of seats in Lok Sabha go up by 25 or 30? Will you reward the States who have not implemented the family planning programme on which huge amounts of national money have been spent by the Central Government ? In the fourth plan, Rs 300 crores were spent on family planning. Yet, this very Bill tries to reward those States which have failed to implement those programmes and penalises those States which have implemented these programmes. This is a contradiction On the one hand, we are trying to limit the rise in population and, on the other hand, we are rewarding those States which have not implemented the family planning programmes. In fact, this Bill should have aimed at penalising the States, and representatives of those States, which have failed to implement the national policies We should examine in the wider perspective the proposal whether the number of seats for each State should not be fixed permanently, irrespective of the increase or decrease in population. In that case, those States which have failed to implement the national policy on family planning will be penalised in the sense that their representatives will have to represent a larger number of people. Then they will

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

be more careful in the future and ensure that the population in their State does not go up.

There is no principle involved in raising the number of seats with every rise in population. If we follow that principle, by 2,000 AD we will have to raise the number of seats to 700 or 800. How can we accommodate that much members in this House? Probably, we will be forced to build another chamber for the Lok Sabha where there will be seating arrangements for 700 to 800 members.

Shri Jaganatha Rao Made the suggestion that Parliament should have only a fixed number of seats and, in case there is increase in population we can think of increasing the number of seats in the State Legislatures. Though there is some substance in what he has suggested, I do not think it is a workable proposition. Because, in the case of State Legislatures also the difficulty about seating accommodation will arise. So, while we may accept what has been suggested for the present occasion, in future we should not increase the seats in the legislatures according to the population. Each State should have a fixed number of seats, irrespective of increase or decrease in population.

I would say that this Bill should have been referred to a Select Committee to find out whether there are other systems prevailing in other countries to meet contingencies of this nature.

Coming to the Union Territories, I think the time has come when the Union Territories should be abolished and they should be given the status of States. They should not be allowed to remain "colonies", a term which I used in the case of Himachal Pradesh before it was granted Statehood. I think every Union Territory should have the right to decide about itself. The argument advanced usually is that they are politically undeveloped. I think after 25 years of independence there is hardly any region of the country which can be deemed as politically undeveloped. Therefore, there should be some re-organisation Commission solely to look into the problems of the Union Territories. It is high time that the Union Territories were abolished and replaced by full-fledged States.

With these suggestions, I support the Bill with the proviso that this should be the last time when the number of seats would be increased. In future, the increase in population should not be the criterion for increasing the number of seats in the legislatures.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन की संख्या बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से 31वां संशोधन विधेयक पेश किया गया है । इस सन्दर्भ में कुछ बातें ध्यान में रखना बहुत आवश्यक है । इस संख्या को बढ़ाने के दो कारण बताये गये हैं –एक तो यह कि यहां पर हर दस साल के बाद जनगणना होती है, उस के हिसाब से कुछ संख्या बढ़ानी पड़ी है और दूसरे–ईस्टर्न रिजन में जो राज्यों का रीआर्गेनिजेशन हुआ है, उस की वजह से सदन की संख्या जो पहले 500 निश्चित की गई थी, अब 506 हो गई है । मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने जन-गणना के सम्बन्ध में अपने जो विचार रखे हैं –मैं उनसे सहमत हूं, क्योंकि जब कमेटी में यह विषय आया था तब भी मैंने कहा था कि यदि एक बार इस सिद्धांत को स्वीकार कर लिया कि जैसे-जैसे जनसंख्या बढ़ेगी तो प्रतिनिधियों की संख्या भी बढ़ेगी तो उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि हमारा फैमिली प्लानिंग का जो कार्यक्रम है, वह उल्टी दिशा में चलने लगेगा । जैसे तामिलनाडु की संख्या 41 है, लेकिन अब इस के अन्तर्गत 39 हो जायगी, तो उन को महसूस होने लगा है कि यह हम से गलती हुई है, हमारी संख्या घटने लगी है । अगर संख्या के आधार पर प्रतिनिधित्व रहा तो आगे चल कर जो पैसा परिवार नियोजन पर खर्च होगा, उस का परिणाम अच्छा नहीं निकलेगा ।

हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं के सामने संविधान बनाते हुए जो कल्पना थी, उस के हिसाब से उन्होंने 500 की संख्या रखी थी और संविधान की धारा 81 और 82 में भी उन्होंने रीएडजस्टमेंट की बात की है, बढ़ाने की बात नहीं की है । धारा 170 के अनुसार उन्होंने असेम्बली के लिये 60 से लेकर 500 तक की

मर्यादा डाली है, किसी भी छोटी स्टेट के लिये कम से कम 60 और अधिक से अधिक 500 हो और जहां तक मुझे मालूम है किसी भी प्रदेश की असेम्बली में 500 तक संख्या नही पहुंची है । उत्तर प्रदेश में भी 425 संख्या है । इस लिये यदि इस में संख्या के अनुसार ही प्रतिनिधित्व बढ़ायेंगे तो इस की कोई मर्यादा नही रहेगी ।

इस लिये मै चाहता हूं कि सरकार एक निर्णय पर पहुंचे कि यह जो अब 525 की संख्या की है–कम से कम यह लक्ष्मण रेखा मान ली जाये, आगे इस संख्या को नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, क्योंकि 500 के शून्य अच्छे नहीं लगते हैं, इस के आगे कुछ रखना चाहिये, इस लिये 525 संख्या अच्छी है–लेकिन अब आगे के लिये यह लक्ष्मण रेखा मानी जायेगी ।

दूसरी बात मुझे रीआर्गेनिजेशन के सम्बन्ध मे कहना है–यह जो ईस्टर्न रिजन में स्टेट्स बनी हैं–एक प्रकार से सिद्धान्तहीन प्रदेश बनते चले जा रहे हैं । प्रदेश के लिये संख्या 60 हो–इस को तो माना जा सकता है, लेकिन कितनी संख्या का प्रदेश बने, इस का कोई सिद्धांत नहीं है । मनमाने ढंग से प्रदेश बनते जाते हैं–कैसे बनते हैं, क्यों बनते हैं, किसी को समझ में नहीं आता है । दादरा व नागरहवेली को ले लीजिये, यह पहले पुर्तगीज, हिस्सा था, 1954 में आजाद हो गया, आजाद हुआ तो आज तक आजाद है, न बम्बई प्रदेश में शामिल किया गया, न गुजरात में शामिल किया गया और न पुराने गोआ में शामिल किया गया–गोआ भी अलग है और यह प्रदेश भी अलग है। किस आधार पर बनाया जाता है, कुछ समझ मे नहीं आता है । अंग्रेजों के जमाने में धीरे-धीरे अधिकार देने की बात होती थी, कुछ केन्द्र में अधिकार देते थे, कुछ प्रदेशों में देते थे, लेकिन हमारे यहां तो अधिकारों की मूल श्रोत जनता है। चाहे पंचायत का चुनाव हो या पार्लियामेंट का चुनाव हो, सब में जनता भाग लेती है। जिस समय संविधान बना था, उस समय ए०, बी०, सी०, डी०, चार प्रकार के प्रदेशों की कल्पना की गई थी । लेकिन उस के बाद जब रीआर्गेनिजेशन कमीशन बैठा तो उस समय ऐसा तय किया गया कि सिर्फ ए क्लास स्टेट्स रहेंगी, कुछ युनियन टैरिटरीज रहेंगी । लेकिन आज फिर बड़ी स्टेट्स छोटी स्टेट्स और युनियन टैरिटरीज बन रही हैं । मैं पूछता हू कि हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा,–इन प्रदेशों को बनाते समय किन सिद्धांतो को सामने रख कर बनाया गया । हिमाचल प्रदेश बना, सब ने बड़ा समर्थन किया, लेकिन दिल्ली प्रदेश वाले लगातार मांग कर रहे हैं, वहा कोई भी ऐसी पार्टी नही है जो समर्थन नही कर रही है, इन्क्लूडिंग कांग्रेस पार्टी, सब कहते हैं कि दिल्ली का अलग प्रदेश बनना चाहिये–क्यों नहीं बनता है ? जब हम सिद्धान्तहीन बातें करते हैं तो उस मे ऐसी गड़बड़ होती है–ईस्टर्न रिजन को प्रतिनिधित्व दे दिया, लेकिन दिल्ली को नहीं देना चाहते । सब को प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिये । इस के लिये दो मत नहीं हैं । किन्तु हमारे ही एक प्रतिनिधि ने यहां पर एक बिल पेश किया था उस मे एक मामूली सी मांग की गयी थी कि हरिजन और वनवासी जो हैं उन को अपनी संख्या के अनुपात मे प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाय । जितनी उन की संख्या है उस के अनुपात में प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाय । समझ मे नही आता कि उस को क्यों ठुकरा दिया गया । शायद उन की संख्या के अनुपात से अगर प्रतिनिधित्व देते तो सम्भव है कि एक, दो सीटें बढ़ जातीं । लेकिन उस को नहीं माना गया । आज आप 500 से 525 तक इस सदन की सदस्य संख्या बढ़ा रहे है । तो कम से कम इस पर ध्यान दे कर हरिजन और वनवासी लोगों के लिये उन की संख्या के अनुपात में, यदि पिछली जनगणना के अनुपात में बढ़ा रहे हैं, तो उन के लिये भी संख्या के अनुपात मे उन का भी प्रतिनिधित्व बढ़ाने की बात करते तो एक अच्छी बात होती । मै चाहूंगा कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाय ।

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

दूसरी बात यह है कि जितनी स्मालर स्टेट्स हैं उन की सख्या भी कितनी रखनी चाहिये, क्योंकि 60 तक बिल्कुल सवैधानिक है, रखनी चाहिये । इस लिये जनगणना के बाद यदि आप को कुछ ज्यादा अलाटमेंट करना है तो लोक सभा की करने के बजाय यदि विधान सभाओ के लिये करते तो अच्छा रहता, क्यो कि वहा गुजायश है 60 से ले कर 500 तक बढाने की गजायश दी हुई है । इसलिये वहा सख्या बढ़ाते । यहा सख्या नही बढानी चाहिये थी । यहा जब सख्या बढा रहे थे तो कमेटी में यह कहा गया था कि लोक सभा का क्षेत्र बहुत बडा होता है, 10 लाख लोगो से मिलना, उन से सम्पर्क बनाये रखना, मुश्किल हो जाता है । यह बात सही है । आप को अगर देखना ही है, तो अलग ढग से इस को देखें कि चुनाव कैसे सस्ता और सुलभ हो, साधन कैसे उपलब्ध हो, इस दृष्टि से देखें । जो व्यक्ति 7 लाख लोगो से जा कर मिल सकता है वह 10 लाख लोगो के पास भी जा कर मिल सकता है, सिवाय उन लोगो को छोड कर जिन के पास जीपें नही होती । मेरे लिये एक लाख लोगो से मिलना भी बडा मुश्किल है क्योंकि मेरे पास जीप नही है । भोपाल से मेरे क्षेत्र को जाने मे 6, 6 घटे लगते है । हम ने चाहा कि हमको जीप मिले ताकि क्षेत्र के लोगो से सीधे सम्पर्क रहे । इसलिये लोक सभा की सख्या बढा कर वह काम नही चलेगा, सोचना यह चाहिये कि चुनाव कैसे सुलभ हो, और व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क कैसे बढे, इस दृष्टि से इस को सोचें । और जो सुझाव इलेक्टोरल रिफार्म्स कमेटी ने दिया था उस पर फिर आप एक बार ध्यान दें । और जैसा माननीय सोमनाथ चैटर्जी ने कहा था कि डीलिमिटेशन ऐक्ट में, जो छोटी-छोटी स्टेट्स बनी हैं, जिस को वेटेज दिया है, इस के लिये कोई सिद्धात निश्चित नही है, यह एक लैकुना है जो माननीय चटर्जी ने बताया था, उस से मैं सहमत हू । वरना सरकार मनमाने ढग से प्रदेश बनाती जाय तो सख्या जरूर बढने वाली है । इसलिये आगे चल कर ऐसा न हो, सविधान बनाने वालो के सामने निश्चित सख्या विधान सभाओ और लोक सभा की थी, उस सख्या को सिर्फ जनगणना के आधार पर बढ़ाने की कोशिश न करें । आज जो आप 525 तक लोक सभा के सदस्यो की सख्या बढा रहे हैं , मैं चाहूगा कि इस को आप लक्ष्मण रेखा के रूप मे स्वीकार करें।

युनियन टेरिटरी को यद्यपि 25 दिया था, किन्तु उन्होने कहा 16 ही है, जिस को अब शायद 20 किया है । मैं चाहूगा कि जब तक दिल्ली में असेम्बली न हो तब तक दिल्ली से लोक सभा के सदस्यो की सख्या बढा कर 7 के बजाय 8 कर दें । इस बात पर मत्री महोदय जरा विचार करें, यह मेरा अनुरोध है।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं इस का समर्थन करता हू ।

**श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर** (दुर्ग) : माननीय, यह जो विधेयक आज आया है यह इसलिये लाया गया है कि हमारे देश की आजादी मे वृद्धि हो गयी है । अब इस वक्त लोक सभा के सदस्यो की सख्या 500 से 525 बढायी जा रही है । जिस तरह से अभी पुर्वचक्ताओं ने बताया कि आबादी की सख्या में वृद्धि होती जायेगी उसी अनुपात से सदस्यो की सख्या बढती जायगी, तो पता नही आगे चल कर कितनी सख्या हो जायगी । वैसे एक दफा ब्रिटेन मे यही हुआ था कि वहा की आबादी के अनुपात से अपनी लोक सभा के सदस्यो की सख्या बढाना शुरू की और वहा के हाउस आफ कामन्स की सदस्य सख्या एकबार 810 तक बढ गयी । उस के बाद उन्होने यह निर्णय लिया कि अगर आबादी के आधार पर हमेशा सख्या बढती जायगी तो पता नही 1,000 तक हो जाये । इसलिये अन्त मे, आ कर उन्होने 600 की सीलिग अधिकतम सख्या फिक्स कर दी । इसलिये मेरा सरकार तथा माननीय सदस्यो से अनुरोध है कि अब 525 पर सीलिग फिक्स कर दी जाये, क्यो कि अगर ऐसा नही किया गया तो इस से कई

राज्यो में जैसा पहले लोगो ने बताया, आबादी बढाने की दौड हो सकती है । इसलिये प्रत्येक दृष्टि से यही उचित है कि अब यह सीलिंग स्थायी रूप से 525 पर हो जानी चाहिये । इसके अतिरिक्त केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रो के सदस्यो की सख्या 20 होगी । इसी तरह से यदि राज्यो की विधान सभाओ में भी सीलिंग निश्चित कर दी जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो ।

हम यहा इस बात पर विचार कर रहे है कि सदन की सख्या कितनी हो, और कितने सदस्य किस राज्य से आये । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे और सदन की गरिमा भी इसी में है कि यहा निर्वाचित सदस्य ही आये अभी हमारे सविधान में एक यह व्यवस्था है आर्टिकिल 331 मे कि एक समप्रदाय के दो व्यक्ति लोक सभा सदस्य के रूप मे नाम जद हो । मेरा कहना है कि इस सदन मे किसी सम्प्रदाय की नामजदगी नही होनी चाहिय । उस व्यवस्था को समाप्त किया जाये । इस सम्बन्ध मे मैंने एक सशोधन दिय था, लेकिन उसे उचित नही ठहराया गया । अब अगर इस विधेयक मे इस प्रकार का सशोधन लाना उचित न हो तो सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह निकट भविष्य मे ऐसा विधेयक लाये जिस का परिणाम यह हो कि इस सदन के जितने भी सदस्य हो वह केवल निर्वाचित ही हो । यहा नामजद सदस्य किसी भी कम्युनिटी के नही होने चाहिये । अगर किसी का प्रतिनिधित्व न हो तो उस की नामजदगी राज्य सभा मे हो, न कि लोक सभा मे । जिस समय देश आजाद हुआ था उस समय एक सम्प्रदाय के लिये कहा गया था कि उन लोगो का प्रतिनिधि चुना जाना मुश्किल है इस लिये व्यवस्था कर दी गयी क्योकि उस समय का वातावरण उस किस्म का था । लेकिन आज स्थिति बदल गयी है । अब यह आवश्यक है कि इस सदन में केवल निर्वाचित सदस्य , और जिस सम्प्रदाय को अभी लोक सभा में दो स्थान मिले है, उस को राज्य सभा के नामजद सदस्यो मे जोड दिया जाये ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि अभी इस सदन मे सदस्यो की सख्या किस आधार पर निर्धारित की गयी है ? अभी जो बढायी गयी है उस का एक कारण है कि किसी राज्य मे जैसे सदस्यो की सख्या को अगर नही बढाते तो किसी मे कम करना पडता और किसी मे ज्यादा । रेशनेलाइज करने के उद्देश्य से किसी राज्य मे सदस्यो को घटाना पडता, जैसे उडीसा वगैरह मे, इसी लिये इस समय यह 525 की सख्या बढायी गयी है । लेकिन मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि यह अन्तिम रूप से मान लिया जाये इस के बाद सदन की सख्या बढाने का आगे ऐसा कोई विधेयक नही लायेगे ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) I rise to oppose this Constitution (Amendment) Bill

This Bill seems to me not only unprincipled but also it is in violation of the consensus that was arrived at the meeting of the Opposition Leaders There was a long discussion held on the basis of a note sent by Shri Sen Verma wherein he had suggested that the present strength of the Lok Sabha should be increased to 545 and the note was circulated to all the Members of the opposition Parties as also to the members belonging to the Congress Party A long discussion was held There were two opinions The majority view was that there was no reason whatsoever to increase the strength of the Lok Sabha There was another opinion that the strength of the Lok Sabha should be increased proportionately to the increase in the population When this point was discussed, it came out that if we take that the strength of the Lok Sabha should be increased according to the growth of population, then it will not only be unwieldy after 20 years or 25 years, but it will be impossible to increase the strength of Lok Sabha any further It will be then a sort of *mela* or a *bazzar* Therefore, that should not be the case

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It is with this aim in view that the founding fathers of our Constitution decided in the Constituent Assembly to the effect that the strength of the Lok Sabha should not be equated or should not be proportionate, if I may say so, to the growth of the population. They set certain optimum limit under certain circumstances, after certain consideration, after taking into account certain basis, and certain principles. Ours is a vast country and as such they felt it was not possible for us to relate the strength of seats of Lok Sabha to the growth of population and therefore the number was fixed at 500. Some of our friends suggested that this should be increased according to the population. I say, this will be unwieldy and this will be impossible for the Lok Sabha to manage its affairs. It may so happen that our population will double itself in 20 years or 30 years or 40 years. It may even reach 100 crores after some years. Are we to bound our future generations by this act or ours? It is a problem for the future generations to solve. Let them decide for the future what is best for themselves. Let them go into it and let them tackle it. May be, the whole question will have to be treated in a different way or changed radically by changing the basis of electoral College for Lok Sabha. Even if they want an indirect election from a future date, they may think on those lines, if the population goes up to 100 crores or more. That is the problem for the future generation to decide.

**13·52 hrs.**

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

The former Election Commissioner Mr. Sen-Verma quoted instances from America, Russia, UK, France etc. in regard to size of constituencies. Our constituency is peculiar in the sense that our constituency is four times or five times bigger than the biggest constituency of say, USSR or USA., what to speak of U.K. There a Constituency's size range from 15,000 to 1 lakh or so and not more than that. In our country according to the 1961 census, it was on the basis of a population of about 8 lakhs and now, after the 1971 census, it will be 10·7 lakhs. That will be the average strength of a constituency. This is a problem that we have to face and some of the difficulties that we have to face can be obviated if the days of electioneering in those hill terrains and hill areas could be extended. In the urban area the period for all the process, right from the date of submission of nomination papers etc. till the date of election, may be shorter. The consensus in our meeting was that there would be no need for the increase in the strength of Lok Sabha from 500 to any number. What is the limit after all? In the next 5 years there will be increase of population. That will be more so, after the next 5 years following. Are we to go on increasing this *ad hoc* basis of increasing Lok Sabha seats every five years? That is why this optimum size of the Lok Sabha was decided finally, after much of deliberation and discussion in the Constituent Assembly. There is no principle involved in putting it at an arbitrary figure of 525 or some such figure. It is absolutely unprincipled and arbitrary. The future generation will say what type of these people were? They did not lay down any principle, but arbitrarily they increased the number from 525 to 545.

Sir, if a little bit of rationalisation in fixing quantum for Constituencies is done the new States can be accommodated. Jammu and Kashmir, on the basis of 10 lakh average, is entitled for 4 seats but six seats have been given to it, likewise Himachal on the basis of this principle is entitled for 3 seats but 4 seats have been given. Tripura is entitled for one but 2 have been given. Manipur is also entitled for 1 but two seats have been given. Meghalaya is also entitled for one but two seats have been given. There is no reason why certain extra privileges should be given to union territories. According to the population of Delhi if we take 10 lakh as the base number, then Delhi can get only four seats but Delhi has got seven seats. There is no reason why Delhi should get seven seats. At the most it can get four seats. In the case of Goa, Daman and Diu it cannot even get more than one seat but it is given two seats.

So, there is no reason whatsoever of increasing the strength of Lok Sabha. Just a little bit of rationalisation is required to read just seats for new

States. Those States which enjoyed the status of Union territory but are now having the status of full-fledged States there is no reason why they should be given extra weightage. By a little bit of rationalisation we can find out certain seats for a new State. In the case of Delhi there is no reason why it should get seven seats. At the most it should get four seats. We can get three seats from Delhi. If we can have proper distribution of the seats. How long will this tiny separate Units of Pondicherry, Laccadive Island, Goa Daman and Diu remain? This distinctiveness should go. We are all Indians.

14·00 hrs

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: (Barmer): Except Bengalees.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It was Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekanand, who taught nationalism. It is the sacrifice of the Bengalees that contributed much to attainment of our freedom and for that they have lost their home. Do not talk of Parochialism in the case of Bengalees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not talk across the Bench Please address the Chair.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is so provocative and I think the Member should refresh his memory by going through the history of India. It will be seen that it were the two Bengalees who gave the National Songs, not for Bengal, but for the whole of India. He is wrong when he says that Bengalees have a parochial outlook.

I want to add one word that seats are going to be increased for 'limited and conspiratorial purpose'. When you increase the strength, that means you are going to break the existing constituencies. You are going to reallocate the existing constituencies. We have an apprehension that this party in power, with absolute power in their grip, are not satisfied. They want to readjust constituencies in such a way that the opposition should not be able to have their voice in the national forum of this country. Therefore, I repeat that this is a conspiratorial Bill to weaken the strength of the opposition by re-adjusting, re-allocating, and re-organising different constituencies.



This Bill has no guiding principle. This Bill does not say why the seats should be increased from 500 to 525. As I have said it is possible to adjust it in different States by a little bit of rationalisation of the seats, I find no reason why we should support this Bill. I strongly oppose this Bill, as I repeat, that this Bill is imprincepled, arbitrary, without any reason and to a certain extent it is partisan and conspirational in purpose.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly support this Bill. I support my friend Mr. Rao who said that the number of seats in the House of the People may be allotted in such manner that the ratio between that number and the population is the same. Therefore, the people should not be deprived of that I wish that the number of seats should be increased on the population basis in the State Assemblies also. I wish that amendment should be moved in that direction.

By amendment of Article 332, they have taken out the reservation of the seats for Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and also Meghalaya on the ground that the population has become very high in percentage. In Mizoram, it has gone up to 94 per cent, in Meghalaya to about 80 per cent and in Arunachal Pradesh it has gone up to about 79 per cent. So, there is no meaning in having reservation of seats for these tribals. I quite agree with this and I also think that there is no meaning. in just reserving seats for people who have got such high percentage. Therefore, I support this.

But I fail to understand why there is no mention about the Scheduled Tribes of the two autonomous districts of the Mikir Hills and the North Cachar Hills. These two hill areas had unreserved seats when the new territory was constituted as Meghalaya which is now a full-fledged State. May I ask whether the people who do not agitate should lose their rights? The people who thought of greater interest of State and did not support hose who wanted separation should suffer? As for instance, the people of Arunachal Pradesh are getting less seats on the population basis than what they are entitled to. The Scheduled Tribes of these two auto-

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nomous districts of Assam, namely the Mikir and the North Cachar Hills, have not been mentioned in the amendment.

A paper has been circulated to us as associate members of the Delimitation Commission, by the Election Commission, and I find therefrom that the reserved one seat allocated for the Mikir and North Cachar Hills has been taken out and only one reserved seat for a population of about 3·45 lakhs for the tribals in plains, but seats have not been reserved for the people in the North Cachar Hills and the Mikir Hills on the ground that the population in these districts does not justify which is only 2,62,622. But is it not injustice to deprive these two districts of their legitimate rights? We find that Chandigarh has got one seat for 2,56,969, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has got one seat for a population of 1,15,090, Dadra and Nagar Haveli has got one seat for 74,165 and the Laccadive and the Minicay and the Amindive Islands has got one seat for 31,798. Therefore, would not it cause heart-burning in the minds of the people of these two hill districts, if they are deprived of their rights, especially when they had supported the greater cause of the unification of Assam and were in favour of a larger State? Should they now suffer? May I ask the Government whether those people who are docile and who support the greater interests of the country should be deprived of their rights? If this is the attitude of the Government, then those tribes also may start demanding a separate State. Just as there are many tribal areas which have been constituted into a separate State, they may also make a demand for a separate State.

For instance, even in the State of Madhya Pradesh from which Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary comes, there are tribals in Bastar and Jhabua, for instance, in good concentration, but they are not demanding a separate State, because they might get their rights. I am very glad that the Madhya Pradesh Government is doing Justice to them. Therefore, they are not making any such demand. There is a sense of fellow-feeling and sympathy from the other people for these tribes. But if you deprive the tribals of their legitimate righ' ynot giving them seats, then I am afraid they would try to have a separate State. Already, reactionary people are starting agitations just to have separate State for these two districts of North Cachar and Mikir Hills. We should not add fuel to the fire by not reserving seats for these people. But what do we find in article 330, as it is sought to be amended?

I see that in article 330(1), only sub-clause (b) is being amended. Am I to understand that sub-clause (c) remains as it is? If sub-clause (c) remains as it is, I should say the North Cachar and Mikir Hills should be added. The wording of (c) is 'The Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam'. Instead of 'Assam', it should be 'Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills of Assam'. There should also be a seat reserved for them.

According to the Delimitation Commission, we have been given 14 seats in Assam. In one of the articles, there is a contingent reserve of one. That should be allotted to Assam. Assam is a problem State. Therefore, its seats should not be decreased by reserving one seat for these tribals. The tribals should have the sympathy of the whole including you, Mr. Chairman. Therefore, I hope the House will not grudge giving this contingent reserve seat for these tribals so that the number of 14 seats remains as it is.

I have been told by my colleagues that if out of these 14 seats, we keep one reserved for these tribals, we will be blamed by the people of Assam. Therefore, I request the Minister to see that the number of seats is not decreased on the ground of reservation of one seat for the tribals of these two districts comprising more than 2 lakhs of people (*Interruptions*).

As regards the increase of seats on an all-India basis, though I cannot support what Shri Joshi said, from my side I should say that since the population of the tribals has increased, the number of seats should also be increased for them.

Another point is that the tribal people are not getting justice under the Constitution. Justice has not been done to them on the ground of demarcation and on the ground of schedulisation of the areas. On the basis of schedulisation, there are 68 lakh tribals. But outside the scheduled areas, half the tribals are no getting any

benefit. They are deprived of any facilities. So is the case in Bihar, Orissa and so on.

You know there are two Schedules, the Fifth and the Sixth, in the Constitution. The Fifth Schedule is applicable every where except to Assam. The Sixth Schedule is applicable only to Assam. Except these two districts which I mentioned, the others in that State have been constituted into separate States like Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and what not. Therefore, the tribals in the un-scheduled areas are deprived of all facilities. I hope our Law Minister will see that wherever there is concentration of tribals, seats should be reserved for them also. If this is possible to be done without amending the Constitution, I request it may be done. If it is not possible to do without amending the Constitution, I request that it may be done. What I mean to say is that the area restriction be removed forthwith so that the tribals may have a fair deal as the scheduled castes are getting on the population basis, which the tribals are not getting. On the ground of demarcation or schedulisation, should they be deprived of all facilities? You can say that in the un-scheduled areas of Assam which are newly constituted into States they are very highly developed economically. At the same time, educationally they are most highly developed; more highly developed than the Brahmins as a whole and other advanced communities, because they have got the facilities of the missionary schools and all that. They have been imparted good education with the good teachers that are available and all that. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that justice is done to those people who are outside the Scheduled Area.

With these wards, I support the Bill.

**श्री मधु लिमये (बांका)** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है कि अपने पाशवी बहुमत के आधार पर इस विधेयक को जबर्दस्ती पास करने का प्रयास करने के बजाय मेरी बातों को गौर से सुनने के बाद वह इस विधेयक को वापस ले और हमारे मुद्दों पर सोच समझ कर एक नया विधेयक सदन के सामने ले आए जिस में मेरे द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दों पर विचार कर के कुछ और प्रावधान रखे गए हों। मुझे लगता है कि यह विधेयक बिलकुल सिद्धांत विहिन विधेयक है। इस का जो शीर्षक है उद्देश्य और कारण वाला उस में एक भी उन्होंने कारण नहीं बताया कि लोक सभा की सदस्य-संख्या यह क्यों बढ़ाने जा रहें हैं। केवल उन्होंने इतना ही बताया है कि राज्यों की जो वर्तमान संख्या है उस में परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी मर्दुमशुमारी के चलते और यह काम हम करना नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि लोक नाराज हो जाएगें और इसी लिए यह विधेयक ले कर आए हैं। और एक भी कारण बताया हो तो हम को वह समझाए। इस लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ सिद्धांतों को ले कर इस बारे में विधेयक ले आएं।

पहले तो मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि लोक सभा समूचे राष्ट्र की पंचायत है और उस में देश की जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व होता है किसी राज्य का या प्रदेश का नहीं। इस लिए इस में प्रतिनिधित्व समानता के आधार पर होना चाहिए। संविधान की चौदहवीं धारा आप देख लीजिए जिस में कहा गया है कि राज्य इनकार नहीं करेगा कि कानून के सामने सब समान हों। तो हर नागरिक को यह अधिकार है कि उस को समान प्रतिनिधित्व लोक सभा में मिले। आज का जो प्रतिनिधित्व है उस में दो दोष मैं पाता हूं जिस में संविधान की धारा 14 का भी हनन होता है और संविधान की धारा 81 का भी हनन होता है।

नम्बर(1) बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वर्तमान जो चुनाव क्षेत्र हैं उन में मैं देखता हूं कि कुछ चुनाव क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं—मैं नई जनगणना जो हुई है उस की चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूं, 1961 की जनगणना के आधार पर बोल रहा हूं—उस में कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं—मैं छोटे राज्यों की भी चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूं—बड़े राज्यों में कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे थे कि जिन में मतदाताओं

[श्री मधु लिमये]

की संख्या थी साढ़े तीन लाख, इस के बारे में मैंने एक विधेयक पेश किया था पिछली लोक सभा में, और कुछ ऐसे भी चुनाव क्षेत्र हैं जिन में मतदाताओं की संख्या साढ़े 6 लाख और सात लाख थी। तो आप की 81 धारा क्या है? इस मे यह कहा गया है कि चुनाव क्षेत्रों का इस तरह से बटवारा हो हर राज्य में प्रतिनिधित्व लोक संख्या के अनुपात मे हो।....

**सभापति महोदय** : जहां तक हो सके।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : जहां तक हो सके मगर साढ़े तीन और सात लाख का फर्क दस हजार, पन्द्रह हजार, 20 हजार तक में सुविधा के लिए समझ सकता हू। लेकिन दो दो तीन-तीन लाख का फर्क, यह पहले से ही में समानता का जो सिद्धांत है उस का हनन करता है। एक उदाहरण मै देता हूं, मुझे याद है 1962 मै जिस चुनाव क्षेत्र से कृपालानी जी और कृष्णामेनन जी खड़े हुए थे उस के मतदाताओ की संख्या साढ़े सात लाख थी और कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे थे कि जिन मे तीन, चार या साढ़े चार लाख तक मतदाता थे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि छोटे राज्यो और केन्द्र शासित इलाके का न्यूनतम प्रतिनिधित्व एक होना चाहिए, यह तो मै मानता हूं चाहे मिजोरम हो चाहे और कोई केन्द्र शासिता इलाका हो या राज्य हो। कम से कम एक प्रतिनिधि उन का इस राष्ट्र की पंचायत मे आ कर बैठे। मेरी समझ मे नहीं आता है कि लोकसभा में उन को एक से अधिक प्रतिनिधि देने का क्या मतलब है जब उनकी आबादी इतनी कम है। इस की जगह पर मेरा सुझाव है—यह संघ राज्य है, संघ राज्य का मतलब है कि संघ राज्य का जो छोटा सदन होता है, यह जनता का सीधा प्रतिनिधित्व करता है और जो बड़ा सदन या वरिष्ठ सदन होता है, जैसे अपने यहां राज्य सभा है, वह राज्यों का और केन्द्र शासित इलाकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। मै देखता हूं कि राज्य सभा में भी तकरीबन आबादी के आधार पर प्रतिनिधित्व दिया है। जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बड़े-बड़े राज्य हैं, उन को आप लोक-संख्या के आधार पर बहुत ज्यादा प्रतिनिधित्व देते हैं, संघ राज्य में ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। मेरा सुझाव है कि लोक सभा में पूर्ण समानता के आधार पर जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व हो और छोटे राज्य और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में उन को न्यूनतम एक प्रतिनिधि मिले। लेकिन राज्य सभा मे बड़े राज्यो का प्रतिनिधित्व आप घटाइये और छोटे राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व बढाइये ताकि राज्यों के अधिकारो पर जब वहां चर्चा हो तो राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि, चाहे कितना भी छोटा राज्य क्यों न हों, ताकत के साथ अपनी बात रख सके। अगर सरकार मेरा सुझाव मानेगी तो सघ राज्य का जो ढ़ाचा होता है उस की रक्षा होगी और राज्य सभा की जो गरिमा हमारे देश मे नही है—वह बढ़ जायगी।

दूसरी बात मै राज्य सभा के बारे मे कहना चाहता हू—अमरीका जैसे देश को लीजिये। न्यूयार्क और कैलेफोर्निया जैसे राज्यों की आबादी बहुत ज्यादा है और हवाई तथा अलास्का जैसे राज्यों की आबादी कम है। लेकिन, सभापति महोदय, सीनेट में कैलेफोर्निया और न्यूयार्क के दो-दो प्रतिनिधि बैठते है और एलास्का व हवाई के भी दो-दो प्रतिनिधि बैठते हैं। यदि इतनी समानता आप राज्यो के बीच नहीं लाना चाहते है तो कुछ ऐसा प्रयास कीजिये जिस से छोटे राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित इलाकों को राज्य सभा में अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व मिल सके।

सभापति महोदय, संघ राज्य की एकात्मता, उस की अक्षुणता टिके, मजबूत बने, इस कारण से मै यह सुझाव दे रहा हूं। पाकिस्तान में हुए विघटन से हम लोगों को सबक लेना चाहिए और हमारा प्रयास होना चाहिये कि हमारे देश में जो विभिन्न प्रदेश हैं, चाहे कितने भी छोटे क्यों न हों, उन को अधिक से अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व राज्य सभा में मिले।

सभापति महोदय, एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं—राज्य सभा का चुनाव अप्रत्यक्ष मतदान प्रणाली से होता है यानी राज्यों की जो विधान साभायें होती हैं, वे राज्य सभा के प्रतिनिधियों को चुनती हैं नतीजा यह होता है कि राज्य सभा के सदस्यों का जनता से कोई सम्पर्क नहीं रहता है, मैं तो ऐसा मानता हूं कि वे जनता से कटे हुए रहते हैं और एक मायने में उपहार-वितरण के लिये, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन आफ पैट्रोनेज के लिये आज राज्य सभा के टिकिट दिये जाते हैं। वे 30-32 विधायकों के आधार पर राज्य सभा में चुनाव जीत कर आ जाते हैं। यह भी आप को मालूम है कि आज कल इस में पैसा भी चलने लगा है। एक-दो मामले अदालत के सामने आये थे, बक्से भी खोल दिये गये थे। इस लिये 32 लोगों को खरीदना आसान है, लेकिन 5-6 लाख लोगों को कौन खरीदेगा, पैसा बांट कर मतों को खरीदना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : Is it relevant ?

**सभापति महोदय** : आप बोलते रहिये।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि राज्य सभा के प्रतिनिधि सही मायनों में जनता और राज्य का प्रतिनिधित्व कर सकें, इस लिये उन का चुनाव भी सीधा हो, जैसे अमरीका की सीनेट में होता है। इसलिये राज्य सभा और लोक सभा की पुनर्रचना करने वाला मुकम्मिल विधेयक लाइये।

मेरा एक मुद्दा और है। मेरे जैसे जो लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं, जो आराम करने के लिये नहीं, बल्कि कुछ काम करने के लिये यहां आते हैं, मेरे जैसे उधर भी हैं और इधर भी हैं, उन के सामने बहुत सारी दिक्कतें हैं। आज हम लोग जिस स्थिति में काम करते हैं और अमरीका में जो कांग्रेस के सदस्य हैं, वे जिस स्थिति में काम करते हैं, इसमें बहुत ज्यादा फर्क है। मैं संसद सदस्यों के लिये कोई भत्ते आदि का विशेषाधिकार नहीं चाहता हूं और ऐसा भी कोई अधिकार नहीं चाहता हूं जिस का जनता की सेवा से सम्बन्ध न हो। लेकिन क्या, सभापति महोदय, आप नहीं समझते हैं कि मेरे जैसे एक व्यक्ति को यदि कोई कार्यालय मिल जाये, कोई सचिव मिल जाय, कोई स्टैनोग्राफर हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी या दूसरी भाषाओं में मिल जाय तो आज जितना काम करता हूं, उस से कई गुना अधिक काम कर सकता हूं। आप कह सकते हैं। कि हर एक सुविधा का दुरुपयोग भी किया जा सकता है।

**श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे** (राजनंदगांव) : ये सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : दुरुपयोग हो सकता है—मैं उस की चर्चा नहीं करूंगा। आप को मालूम है कि पिछली लोक सभा में संसद के सदस्यों को ट्रैक्टर देने का सुझाव आया था और इसी सदन में मैंने कहा था—क्या ट्रैक्टर पर बैठ कर संसद सदस्य पार्लियामेंट के लान्ज में खेती के प्रयोग करेंगे ? हमारे मराठी में एक कहावत है :—

उटा वरचे शहाणे !

तो फिर कहना पड़ता ट्रैक्टर वरचे शहाणे (स्याने)

ट्रैक्टर पर चढ़ कर हम स्याने होने वाले हैं ! तब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि यह चर्चा बन्द होनी चाहिये और ट्रैक्टर वगैहरा नहीं दिया जायगा। हम लोगो में कोई कृषि विशारद हो सकते हैं, लेकिन लाखों किसान क्यू में खड़े हैं और हम लोग संसद की सदस्यता का दुरुपयोग कर के इस प्रकार की सुविधायें प्राप्त करें, यह ठीक नहीं है। अभी बताया गया है कि इस में कुछ खर्च बढ़ेगा, कितना खर्च बढ़ेगा, शायद 6 लाख रुपया। तो 6 लाख सदस्यों की सख्या बढ़ाने पर खर्च करने के बजाय हम चाहते हैं कि इसी संसद भवन में जो एनेक्स बने, उस में सदस्यों को कार्यालय दिये जायं, सचिव की सुविधा दी जायें। यह जो अतिरिक्त खर्च करने जा रहे हैं उस के बजाय वर्तमान सख्या के आधार पर जो

[श्री मधु लिमये]

सदस्य चुने जायेंगें उन को ये सुविधायें दी जाये । तब निश्चित रूप से जनता की सेवा संसद सदस्य अधिक अच्छे ढंग से कर पायेंगे । मैं जानता हूं आप का दो-तिहाई बहुमत है, हमारे कहने का कोई मतलब नही है । आप जो भी पास करना चाहें, कर सकते लेकिन अगर मंत्री महोदय मेरी बातों को ठीक समझते हैं तो अपनी सरकार से, प्रधान मंत्री जी से और दूसरे लोगो से बात करे और उस के बाद इस विधेयक को यहां लाये । अगर आप का विधेयक ठीक सिद्धांतो के ऊपर आधारित होगा तो हम लोग भी समर्थन करेंगे, लेकिन वर्तमान विधेयक तो अवसरवादी लगता है, जिसे घबराहट के चलते तुरन्त ले आये है—इस लिये मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं ।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur). Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill is very simple and its scope is very limited. The Bill seeks to raise the number of seats in the Lok Sabha to 545 from its present strength.

It was 500 for the States and 25 for the Union Territories. Now, it has been increased to 525 for the States and decreases to 20 for the Union Territories. It is a good proposition, no doubt. But, there is some misgiving in my mind that there is some element of discrimination between the States and small States which have less than 6 million population. This is a new conception incorporated in the Bill and i may, in future, percolate to other sphere as well and may create discrimination between States and States. I do not know where it will rest. Therefore, this is not a good conception to my mind.

The term 'Union Territories' is not a good one. Unless there is compulsion or absolute necessity, these territories should be either converted into Separate States or merged with the neighbouring States.

An hon. member spoke against the presence of nominated members in the House of the People. I agree with him. This is the House of the People where people are represented by their elected representatives. So, the very nomenclature 'nominated member' is a misfit here If there is any necessity for nominated members, let them be in the Rajya Sabha not in the House of the People. It is not good that the House of the People should have nominated members who are not responsible to any electorate or anybody else except perhaps to their wives or husbands. Therefore, I would suggest that this Bill should be suitably amended or a new Bill be brought forward abolishing the provision for nominated members once and for all.

Some members have suggested that membership of this House should remain static and should not be changed with the growth of population. I do not agree with this view. We do not believe in static conditions: we believe in changes. So, there must be change along with the growth of population If necessary the strength may go up to 600 m course of time, or it may be restricted to 545.

About Assam, Mr. Basumatari has suggested certain changes. In the Bill it has been provided that for the tribal areas of Assam, there will be no reservation. I have just received a copy of an amendment circulated in the name of the Minister of State. It reads:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in clause 2, the number of seats reserved in the House of the People for the scheduled tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats allotted to this State a proportion not less than the population of the scheduled tribes in the said autonomous districts bears to the total population of the State".

This is clothed in very legalistic language and I do not fully understand its implications. Perhaps it wants to provide that there will be reservations. There were autonomous districts in the State of Assam after independence. Since then Nagaland, which was an autonomous district, was made into a Separate State. Gaaro Hills and Khasi-Jaintia Hills which were autonomous districts were made a separate State. Mizoram, another autonomous district was made a Union Territory. Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills are the only autonomous districts now left in Assam according to the 6th schedule of the Constitution. But the population of these two districts is

roughly 4 lakhs or less. Therefore, for these people something has to be done. After the formation of Meghalaya and Mizoram, one member was elected from these two districts under a special provision. But after the passing of this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, if there is no such provision, it will be a heart-burning for them. I think by this amendment the safeuard is going to be given to them. Therefore, I do not want to go into this aspect.

So far as the number of representatives to the House of the People from the different State is concerned, as far as possible, the ratio of members to the population should be uniform. While that may be the genera consideration, there are some small States where, if this criterion is applied, they will be able to return only one or two members Since there is provision for backward areas, there should be consideration for those States which are backward and where the population is small. So, the uniform standard cannot be applied to the Union Territories also.

So far as the condition for allotment of seats to different States is concerned, it is not mentioned in the Bill. Perhaps it is not necessary as this function is allotted to the Delimitation Commission, which will allot seats to the States and Union Territories according to population or whatever other criteria they may think necessary.

It has been mentioned that according to the tentative distribution of seats one seat will remain additional. I would like to suggest that this additional seat should go to the State of Assam. This will also fit in with the suggestion that there should be one reserved seat for the Autonomous Distri-s where the population is not sufficient.

So far as the amenities to the Members of Parliament are concerned, I have to state that the Members have to function under straitened conditions. They have to contact a number of people, a number of electors and other agencies to keep in contact with the day-to-day happenings They have to stay in Delhi for more than six or seven months and go back to their constituency in between. Speaking for myself, it will take me four days by train and two days by plane to reach my constituency. The difficulty can well be imagined. Therefore, there should be more amenities for the Members of Parliament.

The constituency is so divided that two parts of it are on two sides of the mighty river Brahmaputra. Unless one travels by air, one can do cross the river and go to the other part of the constituency. Though this is not strictly relevant to this Bill, I hope the Delimitation Commission will take into consideration this factor also while delimiting the constituencies.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr Chairman, to my mind this Bill has its birth in the confusion of ideas of the Government. There seems to be no principle behind this Bill. There is no perspective extending over years, nor is there any concept of optimality of the size of the constituency or of the electorate. Therefore, there is no assurance that after every census we would not require the amendment of the Constitution. If this is going to be the fate of the Constitution, or if there is going to be uncertainty all the time about the size of the constituency or of the electorate, it would be mainly because of the lack of clarity in the minds of the Government.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it is indeed a tragedy of our democracy that we do not seem to have given much thought to the growing unwieldiness and unmanageability of the size of the constituencies. In fact the elections have already become a matter of money power and at the rate at which election expenses are increasing in every election, it seems that it is going to be a black Money democracy. There must be some restraint on this at some point of time. I think this aspect of the size of the constituencies, and indeed of the elections on the whole, should be the concern of all those who are genuinely interested in the building up and strengthening of democracy.

Now, the hon. Minister himself said that the objective behind this Bill is very limited and is one of elliminating the adverse impact of the new population figures on some States, and of seeing that the existing number of seats of States will not be affected. But, he has not been good enough

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

to quantify the degree of the adverse impact, so that, we do not know as to what is the size of the problem with which we are really grappling. Therefore, we are not in a position to judge whether the remedy suggested is going to be a proper one or whether it is going to be equal to the size of the problem. He has not placed before us the exact nature of the size of the problem, nor has he indicated as to how the increase in the number of seats is going to be distributed amongst the States. It is going to be left entirely to the Delimitation Commission, I think, it would not redound to the credit of Parliament. Parliament must give some guidelines so far as the Delimitation Commission is concerned, in the matter of distributing the increase in the number of seats. It is also not clear whether Government has given some thought to making the basis of represenation as far as possible equal throughout the country. One does not, however, suggest that Laccadives or Dadra and Nagar Haveli should have the same basis for their representation as in other areas.

Certain things are very partently unjust and unequal. Take for example the case of Haryana and Delhi. Haryana has a population which is twice that of Delhi. But, the number of seats in Haryana is 9, whereas the number of seats in Delhi is 7. Although the population of Haryana is twice that of Delhi, the difference in the number of seats is only of the order of 2. If there was some thinking in the Government to make the representation in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution, as far as possible, equal or equitable, then, the Government should have shared it with us.

May I say that there is one aspect of the matter which has not received the consideration of the House yet, and which appears to me again very unjust. Take for example, the weight that attaches to every Member of the Assembly in the Presidential Election. A Member of UP has a different weight attaching to him from a Member in Bihar or a Member in Haryana. But, in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections, every Member of Parliament has got the same weight. Although one Member of Parliament might represent only one lakh or 1·1 lakh, and another Member might represent about 7 to 8 lakhs, all Members are equal. That anomaly is not a just basis for representation. If that anomaly is corrected in the case of the Members of the Legislative Assemblies, in the Presidential election, because different weights attach to the Members of Assemblies in the various States, then, even in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential election, different weights should attach to Members of Parliament coming from different areas having different basis of representation. I think I am quite clear on this point. To repeat, a Member of the Assembly has got a different weight—it is 167 in Uttar Pradesh and in another State, it is only 100. There are degrees of difference and so on. If that anomaly is corrected in the case of the Presidential Election so that every Member of the Assembly Coming from different States is not allowed to have the same weight, then by the same, in the case of Members of Parliament, every Member of Parliament must not have the same weight. It is rather unfair that a Member who represents about 8 lakhs of population should have the same weight as a Member who represents only 1 lakh of population. Then, again, I am not suggesting that you should have something very arbitrary about this and make it look absolutely unfair to the areas of a smaller size. This is a point which ought to be considered by us when we are thinking of the basis of representation.

We are, therefore, confronted with a situation in which one Member is more representative in Parliament than the other quantitatively and another Member more representative than the other intensively.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : and qualitatively.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Of course, that is different matter. That depends upon the quality of the electorate which elects him. But in one case, one Member quantitatively represents more than the other and another Member intensively represents more than the other. This anomaly in the basis of representation ought to have been eliminated; the Government should have given more thought to it.

These are some of the ideas which occurred to me while thinking about certain provisions

of this measure. I am very sorry that when the Government had an opportunity of going into some of the basic aspects, it has, indeed, not done so. Thus it has not done the duty which, naturally, devolved upon it after 10 years.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, though I may not see eye to eye with many of the observations that have come from the Members of the Opposition, particularly,

Mr. Madhu Limaya, I feel, he has raised some very basic questions in this House.

It is time that we should once more have a fresh look at the entire position of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Instead of making *ad hoc* arrangements from time to time, we should make a more comprehensive arrangement for the future. I entirely agree with him when he says that the Rajya Sabha being a representative of the States should have equal representation because in other countries, where there is a dual chamber, the Upper House is given equal representation. In the Constitution, we have not made any differentiation in respect of States because one State has a smaller size than another State. In fact, already I have tabled an amendment about the composition of the Rajya Sabha that in the Rajya Sabha, all States should have equal representation. I feel, this is a matter which deserves special consideration.

I am also in agreement with many of the Members of the Opposition that while moving the Constitution (Thirty-First) Amendment Bill, I think, not much serious attention has been given or not a very comprehensive view of the whole thing has been taken, because, from the entire reading of the Bill, we do not find as to why this figure of 525 has been fixed. Of course, I am sure, the hon. Law Minister will try to explain this position.

But as regards some of the arguments which were advanced, that is, smaller States should have only the minimum representation, like, one only as the case of Nagaland or some of the States which were mentioned, I feel, we should not determine this question on mathematical accuracy.

After all, in this House, to take effective part in deliberations, some amount of expertise is necessary. It is not that one member can make his contribution in all the subjects that come before the House. With a certain amount of authority I can say that there are certain basic problems inherent in the smaller States or Union territories, particularly in the north-eastern region, about which the other Members may not have a very correct idea. When I say this, I do not blame any one. The entire geographical location is such, the communication difficulty has been such that, about the cultural background and other things of States like Nagaland and Union territories like Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, we do not have really a proper grasp. Therefore it is to much to expect that a solitary member who is representing that State or Union territory can, in all matters, make an effective contribution. From that point of view, I do not agree with some of the submissions made in this House that the smaller States should have the minimum representation possible.

Shri Madhu Limaye made one point which I consider to be irrelevant for purposes of this discussion. He said that, in the case of Rajya Sabha, the election should be direct and not indirect. For the purpose of record, I would like to say that I am not in agreement with him here because the Rajya Sabha represents the States and, therefore, it is not that people should elect the members of Rajya Sabha, it is the States which should elect the members of Rajya Sabha. So, I do not agree with him in his suggestion that election of members to Rajya Sabha should be on a direct basis as in the Lok Sabha. That will only mean duplication of the House which we have here.

It will be apparent from reading the Bill that not much care has been taken in drafting the Bill or at any rate I have not been able to come to any conclusion or gather any meaning from Clause 3(1) of this Bill. I would request the hon. Minister to explain this position. It seems that, while Constitutional Amendments were made constituting the north-eastern region, due care was not taken. With the result that we find a lot of lacunae. If you see article 330 as it stands today, you will find that Seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam. Article 330(1)(b) clearly says

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

that seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for

> "the Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam."

Article 330(1) (c) says that seats shall be reserved in the House of the people for

> "the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam"

While article 330(1)(b) says that there will be no reservations for Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam, article 330(1)(c) says that there will be reservations for the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam. 'Autonomous districts of Assam' and 'the tribal areas of Assam' are the same thing. After the reorganiation of the north-eastern region, the auto nomous districts in Assam are the tribal areas in Assam. Therefore, there is an inherent conflict in the article itself which I have not been able to resolve.

The same thing has been maintained in this Bill also, because you have said in Clause 3(1) of the Bill that there will be no reservation for Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam. And you are not amending Article 330(1)(c) -you are maintaining that. After this Amendment, article 330(1)(b) will say that there will be no reservation for Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam. At the same time you are maintaining article 330(1)(c) which says that there will be reservations for Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam. As I have said, 'tribal areas of Assam' and 'the autonomous districts of Assam' are the same thing. Therefore, I have not been able to understand what really you want to do by this Amendment.

The hon. Minister has submitted and amendment. To me it smacks of a peculiarity in the drafting. I cannot understand this sort of drafting in a Constitution. In clause 3(1) you have said that there will be no reservation for the tribal areas of Assam. You have not left any reservation. If you look to clause 3(1) it says:

> "In article-330 of the Constitutin, in sub-clause(b) of clause (1) for the words "except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam and in Nagaland; and", the following shall be substituted, namely:-
>
> "expect the Scheduled Tribes...."

Therefore, except the Scheduled Tribes, in the Tribal areas of Assam there will be no reservation. Then you have said in an amendment;

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (2), the number of seats reserved in the House of the People for the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats allotted to that State a proportion not less than the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the said autonomous districts bears to the total population of the State."

Where have you reserved it? You want to make a reservation of a certain thing by a not withstanding clause. I have yet to hear of a constitution-drafting where in the substantive Article you do not make any reservation but in the proviso you want to make the reservation. This is a peculiarity which I have never seen in constitution-drafting. Probably, when you have been confronted with a particular political situation, you have come out with a particular drafting because the only tribal areas in Assam to-day are the North Cachar and Mihir Hills. The people there are the Scheduled Tribes. The districts are also the autonomous districts. Therefore, instead of keeping any reservation for the Autonomous districts you want to keep a reservation in the notwithstanding clause. Instead of that, a simple drafting can be made. In fact I am submitting an amendment. Why should you not say that after clause 3 you may delete the tribal areas of Assam and, thereafter, you may say:

> "Provided that the number of seats reserved in the House of People for the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats allotted to that State a proportion not less than the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the said autonomous districts bear to the total population of the State. Such reservation shall be for an above the number of seats the State of Assam is entitled to now"..

I entirely support this amendment because by this amendment a seat is sought to be kept apart for the north Cachar and Mihir Hills. Now it will be apparent from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that now there will be no reservation for the Scheduled Tribes whether it is Meghalaya or Nagaland or Mizoram and the purpose is that these territories being predominantly Scheduled Tribes areas, no reservation is therefore necessary. But it is not the same thing with regard to North Cachar and Mihir Hills, the only autonomous districts in Assam to-day because in the total population of Assam the percentage of Scheduled Tribes population is very low. But the North Cachar and Mihir Hills have a substantial amount of tribal population but their population does not qualify for one seat. Therefore, unless one seat is kept for them, Mr Biren Engti who is elected from that District will lose representation. Not only individually, he will lose representation, but it will have an adverse impact on the areas as such because the tribal people are a very sensitive people and they may feel that a right which had accrued to them has been taken away and it will have strong and adverse political repercussions in the State itself.

I feel that while giving them an additional representation on compassionate or political ground, the representation to which the people of Assam are entitled should not be taken away or should not be curtailed. After all, as I see from the amendment, while granting this additional seat to the Scheduled Districts of North Cachar and Mihir Hills, there is no mention that it will not be from the quota of Assam. Assam has a very poor representation in this House. It has only 14 members and we do not have also a Member of the stature of Mr Piloo Mody who can make effective contribution in the House.

Therefore, I feel that the existing representation of Assam should not be taken away while granting representation to North Cachar and Mihir Hills. I emphatically say that North Cachar and Mihir Hills should be granted representation. They have got one representative here. That should not be curtailed. Because, if that is curtailed, it will have adverse effect on the entire north-eastern region particularly in Assam. So I would Suggest that specific seat should be earmarked for North Cachar Mihir Hills. The existing representation of Assam should not be diminished. The amendment has not made it clear. I hope that the hon Minister will, while replying to the Debate, clear up this matter and assure the House that the existing number of seats for Assam will be maintained and an additional seat will be granted to North Cachar and Mihir Hills. With these words I support the Bill.

(15.00 Hours)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I endorse the views expressed by my friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and I also congratulate my friend Mr. Goswami who has made a very substantial contribution to this Debate and to this Bill. I have a few views which I would like to place before the honourable House. I tend to be somewhat ruthless when it comes to representation. I believe that basically the representation to the House of the People should be strictly in accordance with the population. We have to bear in mind that one is indivisible, as far as human beings are concerned. Those areas which do not have a representation would have a minimum of one Member. Other than that I would very much like to say that the House of the People is to be in direct proportion to the population of the country. Some of the friends of the DMK and the hon. Member from the Socialist Party may think that it is a disservice to family planning but I do not think that in creating representation, one can consider this as a disservice to family planning. So, I would say that I ruthlessly adhere to the principle of equal representation.

I would go one step further and say that the constituency should be so created that as far as reasonably possible the size of the constituency should be wherever possible more or less equal so that we have States with equal advantages and equal disadvantages.

Having said this, I would say that in many of the smaller States where the population is less than 6 million, certainly some special provisions have been made. I don't think, by virtue of a territory having smaller population or having sparsely populated area, its strength in the House should increase, or whether it will in any way contribute to better Government either of those

[Shri Piloo Mody]

territories or of the Centre. I would certainly like this matter to be examined in terms of what will bring about greater representative Government over here.

It is an absolute fact that there are certain areas of the country which are economically and socially not as well developed as the rest of the country. The first charge on our responsibility should be that such areas should be brought up to the general level as fast as possible. One way of doing it, is to see that those particular areas which can be defined under this category, could be given additional representation. Having been ruthless on the one hand, I now suggest that on the other hand, special provision should be made on a temporary basis for giving additional representation to certain tracts of our country, not based on caste, communal or creed basis, but only on the basis of certain tracts of this country which can be germed economically and socially backward. And this is one way of seeing to it that by increasing their representation here you get their voice better heard and you find legislation coming out which will pay more attention to the problems of these backward tracts. This is one way to cure the regional imbalances in a short period.

Then, Sir, this Bill seems to me to be some sort of shock to somebody else. In other words, this Bill lacks the genuineness of effort. It shows that there is perhaps something other than merely a desire to set things right. There is some motivation in this Bill, however, negligible it may be. There is certain motivation. That is why I feel this Bill is not a good one and I would certainly like to request the hon Minister if there is any such motivation by the amending process he will make sure that this Bill emerges as the same Bill which has been designed to cure a certain anomaly. But on the principle of equal representation and on the principle of not increasing the size of this House I have very firm views. I do not think the size of this House should be increased any further and that, if anything the re-adjustments that have to be made and particularly the clause which seeks to protect areas which have lost population should be deleted altogether.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon. Members have surprisingly said that if this is the manner in which we go about increasing the strength of this Parliament after every census we do not know where we shall end. But, Sir, it is a simple fact of history that after this Constitution of ours was proclaimed and adopted, three censuses have taken place, namely, in 1951, 1961 and 1971 and that the strength of this Parliament is sought to be increased for the first time. So, one cannot draw the conclusion that after every census we are going to increase the strength of this House. To link the question of the size of this House with programme of Family Planning is rather far-fetched, if not, absurd. Wherever population is concerned, to connect it with Family Planning is unrealistic. The hon. Member from the Jan Sangh, said, and Mr. Piloo Mody has also hinted, 'here and no more'. Let us increase the size for once and no more. Mr. Joshi said, "Let us draw a 'Lakshman Rekha'." It seems he has been sent by some divine power to decide for all generations to come what will be the size of this House. Sir, no generation can legislate for the next generation. We are here to grapple with the problem which confronts us today and, therefore, to give any element of finality to what we decide is not correct and should not be correct. I am inclined to agree with the very sound principle propounded by my friend Shri Madhu Limaya that by and large the population shoud be the basis for representation to this House. This is the House of the Lok, the people of India. We represent the whole country. We do not represent any State or any territory or any region and to re-establish more firmly the federal principle of our country, it is the other House, the Rajya Sabha, as its very name connotes, which represents the States of India. I would not go to the extent of agreeing that we should have equal representation from all States to the Rajya Sabha. That would not be realistic. That would not reflect the conditions in our country today. I certainly agree, since representation in the Rajya Sabha is based on the States, every State— big or small— must be assured of a fairly sizeable representation in that House, if not equally. A small State should have a big sizeable representation and big States' representation may be reduced. As far as this House is concerned, the population should be by and large the criterion. I am entirely in agreement with Shri Samar

Guha that there is no ponderable, plausible reason for having seven Members of the Lok Sabha from Delhi just because Delhi happens to be a Centrally Administered State or a Union Territory.

I would also like the hon. Minister and you Sir, and the whole House to sympathise with me personally. Geography is as important as human population. If one million is going to be the population to determine a constituency, the area of my constituency would be three times that of Karala State and double that of the Haryana State. It means a man of ripe age like you Sir, any or other revered old man can never contest election from such a vast constituency.

Here in Western Rajasthan nothing can move during the three months of the year, nor even a jeep, not even a camel. Temperature is 48 degree. During these three months you can not move in that constituency. Nothing can move. For six months the member is supposed to attend the Parliament. It takes one year to cover the constituency. Not to talk of nursing the constituency, he can not maintain contact with the people, which he must maintain. After all, Geography will have to be taken into consideration—no transport, no communications, no roads, no telephones, camels do not more during the day. The Minister says that no telephone can be provided there as commercially it is not possible.

There are no post offices and no roads. So, how can anyone nurse such a large constituency ? Either you should provide that the election expenses will be borne by the state or atleast you should have some of consideration for the size of the territory also. Population by and large is a sound principle, but physical factors also should be taken into consideration and some balance will have to be struck.

Of course, if a constituency is very small in terms of population and area there is a danger that petty issues or minor issues will predominate the elections and the larger national issues would be lost sight of. I entirely agree there because relations, neighbourhood, legal squabbles and personal disputes etc. all come into play in such small constituencies. But at the same time if the constituency is very large one, with a very large population or a very large area, then in actual practice, it amounts to disenfranchisement. It means that a large section of the population would be deprived in actual practice of the right to vote. So, a balance will have to be struck between the very small areas and the very big areas. At the same time, a balance will also have to be struck between population and area. In large cities, people can contest elections by canvassing on cycles, or on foot they can contact their elector physically. But in vast areas like deserts or the hill areas like these of Himachal Pradesh or other States, where the population is very thin and sparse and scanty and scattered the area must also be taken into consideration so that the Members who contest the elections to represent the people could do justice to their electorate.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : I would like to take up some of the points raised by my hon. friends on the opposite side while they tried to criticise the Bill. In fact, this is a simple Bill, and one need not read to much into it as if it is going to open the floodgates for all posterity and after every cansus we are going to increase the strength of the Lok Sabha and by the turn of the country we might reach a population of about 100 crore, at the rate at which we have grown now, the membership of the Lok Sabha may be about 1000 or so, and we may be required to go to the Central Hall or some where else. This fear is without any basis for the simple reason that even when we put the figure at 500 at the time the constitution was made we had a substantially large population in comparison with the UK or the USA or the USSR and yet trying to find a balance, we decided that an optimum number of 500 should be maintained.

Although we now have 25 to represent Union territories, this number is being reduced now to 20. Here we are going to add 25, so that in effect, we are going to add only 20. Therefore, it is not such a substantial addition to the number of Lok Sabha Members.

The basic object is that during delimitation certain adjustments of constituencies have to be made, and that adjustment will be beneficial to one and all. There is no question of party or any such thing in this. There

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

is to be a uniform basis for representation of population in a particular place. Tomorrow Shri Piloo Mody's party may be very popular in particular region and they may have the advantage ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : We do not believe in regionalism, but throughout India.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Or it may be Jan Sangh or any other party which may be popular and they may have the advantage. If Shri Piloo Mody does not want it, I can not help it. But I am willing to give a fair chance democratically to every political party.

The basic point that had been raised was that this amendment had no principle. I would submit that the principle is the same; there is no change in the principle which was there originally when we made the constitution. My hon. friend wanted a Rajya Sabha which would consist of directly elected representatives on the basis of equal representation for all States.

I can appreciate the point of equal representation in the Rajya Sabha to all States, but not on the basis of the direct election, but on the basis of State election, because this is the House of the people and that is the House representing the States. Therefore, essentially people who come there must represent the States; they are not representing the people directly. Hence I can understand the principle that there the representation should be given on the basis of State, just like it is in the Senate of the US.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : States containing people.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes. But the people should be represented here directly. We come here as elected representatives of the people; they come there as elected by the States. Therefore, if there is equal representation in Rajya Sabha, there we will have proper representation. Even a small State will be properly represented. But I cannot appreciate the suggestion made. Then you will have two Lok Sabha. If they are directly elected, then his whole idea of not increasing the membership here will be defeated, for there will be parallel Lok Sabha working in the other place. Therefore, I see no substance in the argument advanced by Shri Madhu Limye.

Then Shri Shyamnandan Mishra was very critical of what he called black money democracy. He said that today everything is done and run by money power and election costs a lot. Who was responsible for this black money ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : You.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Men like Shri Piloo Mody, men like Shri Mishra himself who all these years has supported the existence of a capitalist economy in this country. (*Interruption*) When any effort was made to curb the power of these capitlists, when any attempt was made to prevent accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few, with the rich growing richer, they criticised that move. When they were in the United Congress, these people who are today in the Congress O, the syndicatemen and reactionaries supported the capitalist class and the vested interests and there by frustrated any march on the road to socialism in spite of what Pandit Nehru and others did.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I think his statement has to be corrected by one rider : the most amount of money has been spent by the socialists in their election except for the communists who spent even more.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Except for Shri Piloo Mody and the Swatantraites who spent the most of the black money because most of the black money is with them.

SHRI PILOO MODY : With the Treasury Benches.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : With the 100 houses, not with the Treasury benches. He need not expose himself.

Then I come to Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : The Bill is about the amendment of the constitution.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He said he ruthlessly adhered to the principle of representation on the basis of population. Further, he was surprised that there was a motivation, some malicious motivation, in this Bill. But he conceded I have no proof, I have not studied the document..

SHRI PILOO MODY : I said it is very minor thing, it is not going to make any difference. He is misquoting me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This sounded very much like Hegde who said 'I have no proof but I have a hunch that the Prime Minister is against me because I decided an election petition against her'. Both of them belong to the same tribe.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Class.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Class and tribe both.

Therefore, When people talk without study, what can you do, This Bill is for a readjustment of the seats in accordance with the Delimitation Act that had been passed in 1972. With new census we do not want any injustice done to a State where due to delimitation, even some reduction may take place in the number of seats.

If in a particular case, there is less population—(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Address the chair only.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Even though vanquished he can argu still. So, what can I do with him ?

Therefore, Sir as far as this Bill is concerned, I entirly support the Bill, but I would only like to utter a note of warning. I support also the suggestion made by my friend Shri Goswami. There, I think you are making a mistake. Your amendment is not in keeping with the constitutional provision. Kindly study it and have it properly examined so that the amendment may be completly in tune with the Constitution. Merely saying "notwithstanding such and such" is not proper. This way of amending the Constitution is considered a very defective and wrong method of amending the Constitution. If you think that a particular provision is to be amended properly, make an amendment in the original section or article itself. Do not let the article remain as it is and then quietly say "notwithstanding." What do you mean by saying "notwithstanding"? Do you mean to say you cannot withstand that provision there ? if you want change it, change it honestly.

Therefore, I entirely support what has been suggested by Mr. Goswami. Please make that change in the original article itself and not bring about such an amendment like "notwithstanding" etc. With these I support the Bill and I hope it will receive the support from the entire House and even the Opposition.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to support this Bill. The speeches that some of the hon. Members of the House were making have made it appear as though something drastic is being attempted by the introduction of this Bill. The principle as to how high the strength of membership of this House can go, the principle as to how large a constituency can possibly be—unless these principles are determined, any amendment of article 81 is not permissible, and that was the line of argument that some of my learned friends have been putting forward.

But to me it appears that these fundamental questions are not involved in the Bill that we are now considering. This has been made amply clear in the Statement of Objects and Reasons given as an appendix to this Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says :

> It will be noticed that adherence to the principles laid down in clause (2) of the article 81 by the Delimitation Commission in undertaking readjustment as enjoined by article 82 on the basis of the 1971-census figures may have the effect of the affecting number of seats allotted to the States in the House of the People. It is felt that it would be better to ensure that any readjustment and consequent allocation of seats does not adversely affect the existing number of seats allotted to each State in the House of the people and to achieve this purpose it would be necessary to increase the strength of the Lok Sabha suitably."

So, the purpose of the Bill is not to get the increase in the population reflected in the House. That is not the purpose of the Bill. If that was the purpose of the Bill, and amendment should have come before the House long long ago, because in 1951, when we started, the population of this country was only 30 crores; it has now gone up to 53 or 55 crores.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

If it was contemplated that the increase in the population must get automatically reflected in the strength of the House, The amendment should have come for earlier. From 1957 onwards the strength of the House has been more or less the same.

Far from that, the purpose of this Bill as I could understand, is to do justice to the sentiments of the people whenever delimitation is taking place.

There are large States and small States. Small States like Himachal Pradash, Tripura, Manipur, Maghalaya, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland have together got 17 seats. The larger states have got 498 seats. When delimitation takes place and when new House is reconstituted, no State should feel that its membership has gone down ; particularly the small states should not be made to feel that their membership has gone down. Without this amendment inevitably, their number will go down. The position is that 11 lakhs of people will have one representative in the House. If that principle is applied, the small States will get less then 17 seats which they are now getting. Even with respect to larger States, because of the fluctuation in the matter of population, it so happens that some States will get less than what they are getting. For instance if the population figure is taken as the criterion, Tamilnadu will be getting less number of seats than it has at present. U. P. also which is now getting 85 will get only 81 on the basis of the population figures. There are some States like that. If there is reduction in the number of seats that these States have in Parliament it will adversely affect the sentiments of those States.

Therefore, we begin with this principle that when delimitation takes place no State shall get less number of seats that it had in the former House. This amendment is absolutely inevitable. Because proportionate increase in representation will have to be assured to the other States where the population has gone up. On this basis you will come to the figure of 525. that is the purpose of the bill as far as I can understand. Article 81(2) is also amended by insertion of a sub-clause. The purpose is to ensure that the small States whose population is less than six million get the seats which they were getting formerly.

If the principle is applied to them, then those small States which I have enumerated, will be getting less number of seats than they were getting before.

This is a very salutary principle which will have to be observed. Merely because in a particular State the population is not kept up with the explosive characteristic of population of the other States, this should not happen that they will have their representation shrunk in this House. It need not be that we should keep pace with the rest of the States. At least the number of seats which these States were getting in this House should be maintained. That is the principal involved in this Bill. Therefore, the question before the House is whether the principle is a valid one or not. The question is whether, in proportion to the increase in the population the membership of this House also must increase or not. To this there is absolutely no answer.

As far as this Bill is concerned, that answer is not attendant at all. As against 30 crores the population has now gone up to 52 crores. Nevertheless the figure in this House is remaining as it was. The principle is that as far as possible the membership of this House shall not increase. If it is to be increased it should be done in such a manner that even the present figure of 525 should remain as it is. If you take the House of Commons, their total membership is 600 or 620 or something like that. But the characteristic of the number differs from country to country. Here we shall not increase because this country's Parliament does not have the seating capacity. In the House of Commons, even though, it does not have the seating capacity, still they are able to carry on their deliberations. That is not an inhibiting character. But, still the question remains namely whether, in a House which has got about 1,000 Members, it would be possible for the members to carry on their deliberations properly or not. That is a very important matter. Anyway, we are not discussing that aspect at all here. The only Principle involved here is the seating capacity. After the States, reorganisation small States emerged whereby a situation is created. Some States feel that because of certain circumstances which are good from the national point of view, namely,

amunition of the population, their representation must stand curtailed. That feeling is inculcated in them. That is a good feeling. I am very clear on one thing. In my view the answer to that question will be to put an end to that sentimentality. For that, proper amendment of the Constitution is the only way out. Therefore this amendment is an inescapable must aport from the board principles involved in this Bill. From this point of view, I support this Bill and I commend it to the acceptance of is House.

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे** (राजनंदगांव) : सभापति महोदय, 31वें संविधान संशोधन की प्रक्रिया मे जो विधेयक आया है वह बडा सीधा-सादा और सरल है तथा मै उस का समर्थन करता हूं ।

अब अगले चुनाव मे इस सदन की सदस्य संख्या 545 होगी । जिन परिस्थितियो में यह संख्या बढी है उस मे जन-सख्या का प्राधान्य नही है, और न इस का यही अर्थ है कि जैसे जैसे हमारे देश की जन-संख्या बढती जायेगी वैसे वैसे हम लोक सभा का प्रतिनिधित्व भी बढाते जायेगे । इस का अभिप्राय यह भी नही है कि 545 मदस्यो के सदन मे बैठने के लिये स्थानाभाव है । अभी हाउस आफ कामन्स के छोटे से स्थान का वर्णन किया गया और बतलाया गया कि वहा गैलरी मे लोग बैठते है ।

मै तो यह चाहता था कि जहा पर यह सख्या वृद्धि की बात कही गई है वहा कोई ऐसा भी अवसर आता सदन मे कि हम एक बार तमाम चुनाव, समद् की सदस्या सख्या, उन के आचरण, उन के कर्त्तव्य, वोटिग, पोलिंग, प्रबन्ध खर्च आदि सब बातो पर एक सिहावलोकन करते । हमारा देश गरीब है और हम सब चुनाव लड कर आते है तथा जानते है कि वह कितना खर्चीला है । हम जनता को जो भी आश्वासन देते है, जो भी प्रस्तावना करते है, जो चुनाव घोषणापत्र रखते है, जो भी बाते मतदाताओं से कह कर आते हैं, उन को कार्यान्वित करने की प्रक्रिया में हम चाहते है कि सदन के माध्यम से हम अपनी पात्रता को अक्षुण्ण रखें ।

मध्यावधि चुनाव के बाद पहली बार यह अनुभव भी हुआ देश के लोगों को कि संसद्-सदस्य का भी कोई महत्व है । इस का कारण यह है कि इस बार मतदाता मंडल से हमारा सीधा सीधा सम्पर्क हुआ । इस से पहले हम पर चार्ज लगाया जाता था कि हम विधान सभा के सदस्यो के कंधों पर बैठ कर यहां आ जाते है । उस समय हमारा कोई पृथक अस्तित्व नही था, डायरेक्ट कमिटमेंट नही था, योजनाओ और विकास मे हमारा कोई सम्बन्ध नही था ।

इस चुनाव के अवसर पर जनता ने पहली बार यह भी अनुभव किया कि केन्द्र मे एक ऐसा शासन होना चाहिए , जिस का पर्याप्त बहुमत हो ओर इस देश मे एक स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट हो । इस नाते श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी अपने मैनिफेस्टो, अपने आदर्श और अपने सगठन के साथ जब मतदाता मडल के सामने उपस्थित हुई, तो देश ने बडे विश्वास और भरोसे के साथ उन का समर्थन किया । अब हम पर यह जिम्मेदारी आती है कि हम ने जनता के साथ जो वादे किये है, हम उन को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करे ।

जनता ने तो अपना काम पूरा कर दिया है । हमारा लोकतत्र सारे ससार मे सब से बडा है । 22 करोड मतदाता किसी देश मे नही है, लेकिन उन्होंने बडे अनुशासन, शालीनता और स्वस्थ परम्पराओ के अन्तर्गत वोट किया । जिन जनता को हम इल्लिट्रेट और अनपढ कहते है, उस को चुनाव और राजनीति के तत्व-दर्शन का पूरा ज्ञान है ।

लेकिन जिन परिस्थितियो ओर प्रक्रियाओं से हम गुजरते है, उन पर भी ध्यान देना आवश्यक होगा । इस लिए मै चाहता था कि सदन मै इस विषय पर सम्पूर्ण रूप से चर्चा होती । हम को संसद् के तीन सत्रो

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

में छः महीने के करीब दिल्ली में रहना पड़ता है। श्री मधुलिमये ने, या किसी अन्य सदस्य ने, कहा है कि हमारे पास कोई साधन नही हैं। मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन मैं यह नही चाहता कि हमारा वेतन 500 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 700 रुपये या 1000 रुपये कर दिया जाये, या हमारा डेली एलाउंस बढ़ा दिया जाये। सम्भव है कि इस बारे में मतदाता मंडल की प्रक्रिया बुरी हो।

लेकिन हम चाहते है कि हमारे क्षेत्र से हमारे पास जो दस, पंद्रह, बीस पत्र आते हैं, हम उन का उत्तर देने की स्थिति में तो हों। पत्रों के उत्तर देने के लिए, प्रश्न, बिल और प्रस्ताव आदि प्रस्तुत करने के लिए, जो हम सोचते हैं, उस को साकार रूप देने के लिए हमारे पास कोई सहायक होना चाहिए। इस के अलावा पोस्टेज के सम्बन्ध मे भी कुछ सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए। सरकार ने यह सीमा लगा दी है कि संसद्-सदस्य के लिए इतने टलीफोन काल्ज फ्री हैं। लेकिन यह बात भुला दी गई है कि केवल हम ही टलीफोन नही करते है। हमारे क्षेत्र से जो कोई कार्य कर्त्ता हमारे पास आता है, उस की भी कुछ आवश्यकताये होती हैं। पहले तो हम उस का आतिथ्य-सत्कार करते है, ताकि वह प्रसन्न हो कर जाये। फिर वह बम्बई और जयपुर आदि डायरेक्ट डायलिंग वाले नगरों के लिए टेलीफोन घुमाता है। इस तरह दो दो हजार रुपये का खर्च हो जाता है। इस का क्या इलाज है?

मैं नहीं चाहता कि टेलीफोन काल्ज फ्री कर दी जायें, या जो काल्ज बाहर की जाती हैं, उन का पैसा भी सरकार दे। लेकिन सरकार को कम से कम इतना तो करना चाहिए कि हमें कोई सहायक, क्लर्क या स्टेनोग्राफर दिया जायें, पोस्टेज थोड़ी फ्री होनी चाहिए और अगर हो सके, तो बिजली की भी सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हम अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में कैसे जायें। श्री नाहटा ने कहा है कि अगर हम ऊंट पर भी जायें, तो रात को चलना पड़ता है। उस से क्या फायदा है? इतना बड़ा क्षेत्र होता है, लेकिन कोई सवारी नहीं है। सभापति महोदय, आप बहुत पुराने संसद्-सदस्य हैं। आप देख सकते हैं कि हम अपने क्षेत्र में कैसे जायें। अपने चुनाव-क्षेत्र के लोगों से सम्पर्क रखना हमारे संसदीय जीवन का एक अभिन्न अंग है। इस लिए संसद्-सदस्यों के लिए कम से कम एक जीप का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** हैलिकाप्टर का।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** आप के मुंह में घी शक्कर। अगर हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी अच्छी हो जाये, अगर हम इतने एफ्लुएन्ट हो जायें कि संसद्-सदस्यों के लिए हैलिकाप्टर की व्यवस्था की जा सके, तो बड़ा अच्छा है। लेकिन इस समय तो हमें कम से कम जीप ही दी जाये। उस से हम अपने मतदाता मंडल के पास जा कर उस से कुछ बात तो कर सकते है। हम उन लोगों को कुछ दे नही सकते। हम उन की अकिंचनता, विपन्नता और साधनों के अभाव को पूरा नही कर सकते हैं, लेकिन कम से कम हम उन के आंसू तो पोंछ सकते है, उन को आश्वस्त तो कर सकते हैं, उन को बता सकते है कि हमारी यह मजबूरी है, यह विवशता है।

**सभापति महोदय :** हाउस की सहानुभूति आप के साथ है।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** धन्यवाद।

इस बात का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए कि हम पर जो दायित्व हैं, हम किसी हद तक उन का निर्वाह करने के मार्ग पर चल सकें।

अब मैं चुनाव के खर्च के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। कोई माननीय सदस्य यह कह कर मुझे न टोके कि उस का इस बिल से क्या सम्बन्ध है। चूंकि उस का सम्बन्ध इस सदन की प्रक्रियाओं व्यवस्थाओं और परम्पराओं से है, इस लिए इस बिल से उस का सम्बन्ध है। श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र

ने कहा है कि यह डेमोक्रेसी काले धन की डेमोक्रेसी है ।

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र :** मैंने कहा है कि "हो जायेगी ।"

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** कभी नही होगी, क्योंकि हल्के हल्के जनता में अपने दायित्व का पालन करने की चेतना और बोध आ जायेगा और वे चुनाव के खर्चे कम हो जायेंगे । लेकिन मै चाहता हूं कि चुनाव जीतने के बाद हम जिस फार्म पर साइन करते है, उस में खर्चा ठीक होना चाहिए । या तो उस का प्रावधान ही समाप्त कर दिया जाये और या वैस्ट जर्मनी तथा अन्य देशो की तरह सरकार ही खर्च की व्यवस्था करे । जनता हम से पूछती है कि आप चुनाव पर दो लाख रुपया क्यो खर्च करते है । सब जानते है कि चुनाव पर डेढ दो लाख रुपया खर्च होता है । हम ने इस का रास्ता निकाला है । हम लिख देते है कि इतना पैसा पार्टी ने खर्च किया और इतना पैसा दोस्त ने खर्च किया, आदि । हमारी कान्शन्स, हमारी आत्मा, जानती है कि हम जो फार्म भरते है, उस में कितना सच और कितना झूठ होता है ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram) . He should be disqualified, because he has spent more than Rs. 2 lakhs.

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** नही । हम कहते है कि हमारे मित्रों, साथियों और सहयोगियो ने और हमारी पार्टी ने, दो लाख रुपये खर्च किये है । कैंडीडेट तो पच्चीस हजार रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च नही करता है और इतना भी नही चाहिए । जैसे, मैंने सिर्फ 17, 18 हजार रुपया खर्च किया है । वैधानिक प्रावधान के अलावा जो कुछ खर्च होता है, उस के लिए जो आवरण हम रखते हैं, उस को हटा देना चाहिए । ये चुनाव बहुत खर्चीले होते हैं । एक स्वास्थ्य परम्परा के नाते यह इतना खर्चीला चुनाव नही होना चाहिए । **(व्यवधान)** तो यह एक स्वथ्य परम्परा की ओर ध्यान दिलाते हुए हम आप से निवेदन करना चाहते है कि यद्यपि हम वैधानिक प्रावधानो के अन्तर्गत अपनी सुरक्षा को विधान की दृष्टि से देखते हुए ठीक कर लेते है, दोस्त भी खर्च करता है, उस का भी प्रावधान है, पार्टी भी खर्च करती है, उस का भी प्रावधान है । यह सब कुछ है । लेकिन मै चाहता हूं कि चुनाव खर्चीला ही न हो और खर्चीला न होने का दायित्व सरकार ले ले । पिछले चुनावों में यह देख ले कि दल ने कितने वोट पाए । वह दल जितना वोट पाये हो उस के कुछ प्रोपोर्शन मे उतनी धनराशि उस दल को दे दे । अब दल का काम है कि वह कैसे डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करे उस को । . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . जैसे पश्चिमी जर्मनी में होना है । क्यो कि पोलिटिकल पार्टी जो भी बहुमत में आएगी एस० एन० मिश्रा जी कहेंगे कि उस ने काला धन इकट्ठा किया । ज्योतिर्मय बसु चिल्लाते रहते है . . .

**सभापति महोदय :** बिल पर आइए ।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** यह सब बिल पर ही है । इस बिल में है क्या ? इस बिल में आप यह चाहते है कि कुछ सीटें बढानी चाहिए तो बढ़ा दीजिए ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Minister is not here to take note of the valuable suggestions of Mr. Pandey.

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** This Bill is very simple. They want to increase the number of seats. Let them increase

हम जो बताते है, हम अपनी तकलीफ बताते है । एक स्वस्थ परम्परा की तरफ हम आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहते है । एक तो हम जो कह कर आते है अपनी बात को सिद्ध करने के लिए और यह सिद्ध करने के लिए कि आप ने जिस को चुना है वह एक सुपात्र उम्मीदवार है, हम उस के पास जाये तो कैसे जायें ? जीप का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए । टेलिफोन, पोस्टेज, बाबू यह

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

जो कुछ भी सुविधाएं हैं वह मिलनी चाहिए ताकि हम अपने दायित्व का पालन कर सकें ।

तीसरी बात—यह खर्चीला चुनाव बन्द हो जाना चाहिए और यह सरकार का काम है कि वह हमारी व्यवस्था में आए । चुनाव की प्रक्रिया सरल सीधी सस्ती और कम खर्चीली हो ताकि हम अपने दायित्व का पालन कर सकें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि जब कभी अवसर आए इस सदन के सम्मुख तो इन तमाम सुविधाओं की तरफ और एक स्वस्थ परम्परा की तरफ हमें आगे बढ़ना है और इस लोकतंत्र को धवल बनाना है । जो कमियां हैं उन कमियों को दूर करना है । खर्चीले को कम खर्चीला और मितव्ययी बनाना है ताकि हमारा गरीब लोकतंत्र परिपल्लवित हो और एक दूसरे की तरफ जो छीटाकशी होती है, लाछन होता है वह न हो और हम स्वस्थ परम्परा के साथ यहां आएं और स्वस्थ परम्परा के निर्वाह के लिए अपने कर्त्तव्य के साथ आगे बढ़ें ।

**श्री दरबारा सिंह** (होशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदय काफी दोस्तों से मैंने बातें सुनी । यह कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट में गुजाइश कम है, सीटें कम हैं, इसलिए मैम्बर बहुत बढ़ाने नहीं चाहिए । मैं इस से बिलकुल मुखालिफ हूं । सीटें क्यों नहीं बढ़नी चाहियें पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है । पापुलेशन की बैसिस हम ने बनाई है । जब हम ने डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन को यह कहा है कि उन्हें हदबन्दी करनी है, हदबन्दी करते वक्त वह यह देखते हैं कि पापुलेशन के हिसाब से कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी ठीक बैठती है या नहीं । उस में वायबिलिटी भी देखते हैं, एरिया भी देखते हैं एरिया की डिफिकल्टीज भी देखते हैं । यह सब कुछ देखते हुए इस को बनाते हैं । तो हम यह कहें कि पिछले 25 सालों में हम ने कुछ नहीं बढ़ाया तो अब भी न बढ़ाएं, यह बात किसी दलील पर उतरती हुई दिखाई नहीं देती । यहां अभी एक दोस्त ने हाउस आफ कामन्स की बात कही । मैंने वहां देखा है, उस को कार्यवाही देखी है स्पीकर बैठा है, कुछ दो चार और मैम्बर बैठे हैं, मिनिस्टर बैठा है, बात चल रही है । बाकी सब बाहर हैं । कोई सीट में नहीं है । और यह हम से ज्यादा हैं तादाद में । लेकिन जो इन्टेरेस्टेड है सबजेक्ट में वह आते हैं । यहां भी देख लीजिए कि कितने दोस्त बैठे हैं ? साढ़े पांच सौ कोई बैठे हैं यहां ? यहां तो वह उस वक्त बैठते हैं कि जब कि पार्टी की तरफ से व्हिप हो कि इस खास मजमून पर हो वोट करना है । तब यहां आ कर बैठते हैं । वरना जो इन्टरेस्टेड है वह यहां आ कर बैठते हैं और अपनी बात कह कर चले जाते हैं । इस लिए मैं कहता हूं कि यह चीज सामने रख कर कि चूंकि जगह कम हो जायगी इसलिए सीटें नहीं बढ़ानी चाहिएं यह दलील पर उतरने वाली बात नहीं है । मैं यह कहता हूं कि हमें यह सीटें बढ़ानी चाहिएं ।

अब कहते हैं कि 1 लाख की आबादी की सीटें नीचे बनती हैं और हम सात आठ कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में से एक चुन कर लाते हैं । पापुलेशन फिक्स्ड है । अगर फिक्स्ड पापुलेशन है तो पापुलेशन एक बेसिस है जिस के आधार पर आप ने सब काम किया है । तो आज क्या कहते हैं कि पापुलेशन बढ़ गई है । साढ़े बाईस करोड़ तो पापुलेशन बढ़ गई है हो और आप 25 सीटें बढ़ाते हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि यह अच्छा मौका था और मैं समझता हूं कि यह अच्छा काम किया है मिनिस्टर साहब ने लेकिन और अच्छा होता कि और इस को काम्प्रीहैंसिव लाते और जितनी पापुलेशन बढ़ी है उस के आधार पर लाते । अगर आप यह कहते हैं कि पापुलेशन तो बढ़ती रहती है इस लिए हम ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा सकते, यह एक रीजन हो सकता है, लेकिन मैं यह रीजन इसलिए नहीं मुनासिब मालूम होता कि पिछले 20-25 साल में आपने क्या किया ?

आप ने कोई सीटें बढ़ाई नहीं हैं। बढ़ाने के लिए अब आए हैं और अब जब आए हैं तो खास मखसूस बीस सीटों के लिए। मैं कहता हूं कि काम्प्रीहैंसिव बिल लाइए।

हमारे दोस्त ने बहुत कुछ कहा है इस के बारे में मतालवे क्या हों, हम को सहूलियतें क्या चाहिए ? हम तो कुछ नहीं चाहते मैं तो एक बात कहता हूं कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी लीजिए। यहां हम बैठते हैं। यह नहीं है कि हम चाहते हैं कि हमें 51 रुपये रोज मिलें। हम चाहते हैं कि जो सहूलियत हम अपने एक वोटर को दे सकते हैं वह सहूलियत हमें मिलनी चाहिए। मैं ज्यादा इस बारे में नहीं कहूंगा क्यों कि इस का ज्यादा ताल्लुक इस बिल से नहीं है। लेकिन तालुक है इस लिए कि आप का जो फाइनेंस बिल है उस पर भी इस का कुछ बोझ पड़ता है। इसलिए आप कुछ रुकते हैं इस बात के लिए कि कुछ बढ़ाई जायं या कम बढ़ाई जायं। तो उस को भी जब देखते हैं तो यह खर्चा तो होगा। यह भी कोई कह सकता है कि पांच सौ क्यों रखा है ? उस को घटा देना चाहिए, क्यों आप ने पांच सौ के करीब रखा हुआ है ? लेकिन यह बात नहीं है। आज पापुलेशन बढ़ी है। पापुलेशन को आप रोकें। कौन कहता है कि नहीं रोकें ? फैमिली प्लानिग हो या कुछ और ढंग इस्तेमाल करें, आप उस को रोकें। लेकिन अगर नहीं रोकते तो उस के कारण यह नहीं है कि आप उन लोगों को जो यहां रैप्रेजेन्टेशन करते हैं उन को रोकें इस से कहीं यह न हो कि आप छोटी स्टेट्स को ज्यादा तरजीह देते जायं, छोटी बनने के लिए उन को इन्सेन्टिव न मिलता जाय क्यों कि यह नहीं है कि जितना छोटा सूबा उस का रेप्रेजेन्टेशन उस के पापुलेशन के लिहाज से नहीं है। उस की एरिया को एक काम्पैक्ट शकल में दिखा कर यह कहते है कि क्यों की यह अलाहिदा है, इसलिए उसका रेप्रेजेन्टेशन जरूर होना चाहिए। तो रेप्रेजेन्टेशन बढ़ाने के लिए भी फिर दूसरा रास्ता लोग अख्त्यार करेंगे कि और स्टेट्स का वाई-फरकेशन होता जाय। तो आया उस को इंसेंटिव देना चाहते हैं तो इस बात को सोच लीजिए। जिस सूबे में पापुलेशन वेशक पहले थी लेकिन और बढ़ी है तो उस हिसाब से रेशियो प्रोपोर्शन में उस को दीजिए। मैं इस बात के लिए नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूं, मुझे सूबों का पता है, यहां एक सीट दो सीट बढ़ रही है, पापुलेशन उस की साथ के सूबे से कम बढ़ी है, तो यह किस लिहाज से बढ़ा रहें हैं ? अभी मैं यह सवाल नहीं लेना चाहता क्यों कि यह अभी सामने नहीं है। जब वह बात आएगी तो हम यह सवाल उठाएंगे। लेकिन ऐसी हालत कि यहां पापुलेशन कम बढ़ी है साथ के सूबे से और उस को एक या दो सीट ज्यादा दी गई है, उन को कम दी गई है। तो यह कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वह सूबा और कटता जाय, छोटा होता जाय, छोटा होने की तरफ बढ़ता जाय। उस को इतनी सीटें मिल जाये जो कि आबादी के हिसाब से ज्यादा हैं। अब कांस्टीट्यूएंसी है। आप डिस्प्यूट्स को खत्म कीजिए। बहुत से डिस्प्यूट्स ऐसे ही पड़े हैं जैसे एक चंडीगढ़ का है। चंडीगढ़ की पापुलेशन क्या है ? लेकिन क्योंकि यूनियन टेरीटरी में रखा है इसलिए एक सीट उस को देनी चाहिए। मेरे दोस्त वहां से चुन कर आए हैं, बड़े अच्छे हमारे साथी हैं। वह और जगहों से भी आ सकते हैं। लेकिन कांस्टीट्यूएंसी इस लिए रखी गई है क्यों कि यूनियन टैरीटरी में टैग्ड है। तो यूनियन टैरीटरी का भी कहीं ऐसा न बनाएं क्यों कि यह झगड़े जो हैं इन को खत्म करना चाहिए। जो सूबों के आपस के झगड़े हैं लैंड के वह आप क्यों नहीं खत्म करते हैं ? वह खत्म कर दें तो आप को और सहूलियत होगी। वरना यूनियन टैरीटरी में जो हिस्सा है वह किसी से मिलता जुलता नहीं तो उस का डीलिमिटेशन करने में दिक्कत होती है। इसलिए यह कहते हैं कि एक सीट बढ़ा दें। उस के बढ़ाने के बजाय जो डिस्प्यूट्स हैं उन को खत्म कीजिए। यह नहीं कि यूनियन टैरीटरी है इसलिए

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

जहा जी चाहे एक और बढा दे । मैं आप से इत्तिफाक रखता हू कि जो हमारा ऊपर का हाउस है, उस में उन स्टेट्स का काफी रिप्रेजेन्टेशन होना चाहिए ताकि वे अपनी बातो को वहा रख सके । रिप्रेजेन्टेशन सब को चाहिए, छोटे सूबो को भी चाहिये, लेकिन उन को ऊपर का हाउस मे दो ताकि वे वहा कह सके । यहा आपने आबादी के लिहाज से किया है तो सीटे भी आबादी के लिहाज से होनी चाहिए ।

**16 00 hrs**

इलैक्शन कमीशन कास्टीचूएन्सीज बनाते वक्त तीन-चार बाते अपने सामने रखता है—उन का पहला बेसिज तो पोपुलेशन है, उस के बाद वायाबिल्टी को देखा जाता है । लेकिन सच बात को भी नजरअन्दाज नही किया जा सकता—जैसा नहाटा जी ने कहा है—ऐसे बहुत से एरियाज है जिनका रकबा बहुत ज्यादा है, आबादी कम है, दूर-दूर तक फैले हुए है । मेरे यहा भी ऐसा एरिया है—जो पहाडी इलाका है, छोटो-छोटी रेवलैट्स होती है, रेत बह कर आती ह, सारी जमीन बह जाती है, न वहा सडक रहती है, न स्कूल रहते है, न मकान रहते है । ऐसा इलाका जहा न सडके हो, न आने-जाने के साधन हो, 40-50 मील लम्बा एरिया हो, उस की कास्टीचूएन्सी बन जाती है, जहा आदमी पहुच ही नही सकता । मै चाहता हू कि इलैक्शन कमीशन को आप की तरफ से हिदायत होनी चाहिए कि कास्टीचूएन्सी बनाते वक्त वे इन बातो को भी अपने सामने रखे । इस वक्त होता क्या है —इलैक्शन कमीशन के पास नक्शा होता है, कास्टीचूएन्सी किसी ने नही देखी होती है, नीचे से कागज आते है और दस्तखत कर दिये जाते है । बहुत थोडी सी कास्टीचूएन्सी देखते है, जिन मे कोई दिलचस्पी होती है, बाकी वैसे ही छोड देते है, नतीजा यह होता है कि नक्शे मे नदी या नाले को देख कर उस के आर-पार कास्टीचूएन्सी बना देते है, जबकि वहा पर वह नाला होता ही नही है । नदी को सड़क और सड़क को नदी समझ लेते है, वहां जाकर देखने की जरूरत नही समझते । कांस्टीचूएन्सी बन जाती है और बेचारा मैम्बर पाच साल तक उस से बधा फिरता है । जिनने अनडेवेल्प्ड एरियाज है, अगर डेवेवेल्प्ड एरियाज के साथ लगाकर कास्टीचूएन्सी की वायाबिल्टी हो सकती है तो क्यो नही बनाया जाता ? एक तरफ 50 मील लम्बा पहाडी एरिया ले कर हल्का बना दिया जाता है । इस लिये निहायत जरूरी है कि जहा 20 सीटे बढ़ा रहे है, जरूर बढाइये, लेकिन एक काम्प्रीहैन्सिव बिल लाइये । जहा बडी-बडी कास्टीचूएन्सीज है, पहाडी इलाके है, जहा पहुंचना मुश्किल है, उन को वायाबिल बनाएये ताकि मेम्बर जनता तक पहुच सके । इस किस्म की कास्टीचूएन्सीज मे खर्चा भी ज्यादा होता है, जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा वोटर्स के पास पहुचने की कोशिश करेगा, उतना ज्यादा खर्च करना पडेगा । या तो यह हो जाय कि गवर्नमेंट पाबन्दी लगा दे कि एक कैन्डीडेट दो जीप से ज्यादा नही ले सकता या चार-पाच जीप से ज्यादा नही ले सकता या उस पर से लिमिट हटा दी जाय—हर हालत मे डिफिकल्ट कास्टीचूएन्सी मे खर्च ज्यादा करना पडेगा ।

आप कहते है कि यह बिल एक लिमिटेड परपज के लिए लाया गया है—लेकिन मै आप से यह दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हू कि आप एक काम्प्रीहैन्सिव बिल लाइये । मै इस बात से इत्तफाक नही करता कि 500 मैम्बर हो गये है, इस लिये तादाद नही बढाई जा सकती, जब हम कास्टीचूशन मे तबदीलिया ला रहे है, पिछले दो सालो मे ऐसी बहुत सी नई तबदीलिया लाये है, जिस से बहुत सा परिवर्तन हुआ है तो हम इस मे भी तबदीली ला सकते है और लानी चाहिये । आबादी के लिहाज से आप जो सीटे बढाना चाहते है, बढाये, लेकिन साइज आफ दी कास्टीचूएन्सी को भी देखना होगा । वहा पापुलेशन कम

है, लेकिन इतने बिखरे हुए लोग हैं कि पहुंचना मुश्किल है, कैंडीडेट के पास पहुंचने के साधन नहीं है । अगर ज्यादा खर्च करता है तो वह कानून के खिलाफ है, क्योंकि 25 हजार रुपये की लिमिट है ।

इस लिये चूंकि अब आप डिलिमेटेशन करेंगे, 20 सीटें बढ़ायेंगें, जाहिर है सारे हिन्दुस्तान का डिलिमिटेशन होगा तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखें कि किसी हल्के के साथ ज्यादती न हो, वहां की वायाबिल्टी की तरफ भी पूरा ध्यान रखा जाय । कहीं ऐसा न हो जिस आदमी को जिस हल्के को रिप्रेजन्ट करना है, वह वहां पहुंच ही न सके ।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मै इस को सपोर्ट करता हूं ।

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) : I was rather compelled to stand before you because at the time when Prof. Samar Guha was speaking, I was not here and he mentioned about Laccadive Islands and also about me. Now, this Delimitation Committee, when it visited Coimbatore, the leaders of Laccadives went there and met them and explained to them the special nature, the geographical location and the problems confronting them and that is how the Laccadive Islands which was once a part of Cheveayoor Constituency became an independent Lok Sabha constituency.

I have been hearing from the other side Mr. Piloo Mody saying that the Bill has been brought with a motivation before the House. I provoked him as to what was the motivation. He had no answer. O Course, there was no answer to give. He said that the motivation of the Government was... ; —something he mentioned but it was not clear. He only made a sweeping allegation.

What I want to bring home here is that there are so many strategic areas, *e.g.* Mizoram, NEFA, Andamans, Laccadives, Chandigarh and also Dadra and Nagar Haveli, etc. You know, Sir, that unless we give a proper background, perhaps I will not be in a position to touch even the Bill as to why such Territories have been given a special status and special representation in this Lok Sabha. Mr. Nahata was telling that his constituency is larger than the State of Kerala. Of Course, the population is not that much but the area is more. He said : Population should be linkedwith area. I am in agreement with him. Not only population, Sir. One has to take the area. If you go strictly by area, my constituency may be such that it may not be qualified for representation in this House. So far as area alone goes, the whole of the Laccadive Islands group consists of 20 islands of which 10 are inhabited. It spreads to the length and breadth of Kerala. When you take the populatuion and area I go a step further and say that not only the landscape but the whole waterfront should be taken into account. Unless that is done it would be difficult to come to a proper understanding of the problem. The hon. Home Minister visited that area; he saw the people there. He knows it. My hon. friends when they come there would not find any vehicle and they have to walk for long distances. My friend Mr. Nahata said that there are camels in his constituency and one has to travel for months like this. In our group of islands it so happens that when monsoon comes one has to remain in a single island for months together. Very recently only we had one all-weather ship and we can go throughout the year. Our area is very much limited and our population is very much limited. But it is a strategic area. You have not only to take the land area but the waterfront also. Considering all these things one who visits the area would recommend that one Member alone is not sufficient.

**16-13 hours**

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

My hon. friend Mr. Madhu Limaye said about equating the Rajya Sabha's strength with that of th Lok Sabha. What will be the use ? It will be only a repetition; the same House will be repeated there. What is the special nature of such a thing, I don't understand, except the political part of it ; I say this with my due respect to the House. Members of this House are elected directly by the People, whereas the Members of the Rajya Sabha come through the States. They represent the States.

[Shri P.M. Sayeed]

There is a certain contradiction in our Constitution. If it is only based on population one can understand. If it is based only on area then also one can understand. It is based neither on population nor on area. There are different States who elect their Members to the Rajya Sabha. They represent the concerned States for 6 years. This Honourable House gets one Member from each constituency, but he stays only for 5 years. This appears to me to be a contradiction. I think it should have been the other way round. This is my humble submission.

There is one more submission. Sir, there are union territories which have legislatures and there are union territories which have no lagislature. I come from an area that has no legislature. As such, I do not even stand a chance of coming to Rajya Sabha. If this union territory of Laccadive and Andaman will remain a union territory. It cannot be merged to any neighbouring State. Therefore, my humble submission is taking into account the special nature of communications and transport difficulties and also economic backwardness Government should provide one more seat in this House for this area and, if possible, one seat in the other House also. With these suggestions I support the Bill in *to-to*.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express briefly my views on the Constitution (Thirtfirst Amendment) Bill now under discussion in the House. Through this Bill, it is proposed to raise the maximum number of members to be elected to the Lok Sabha from the States to 525 and reduce the number of members from the Union territories to 20 from 25. This would mean that the total maximum strength of Lok Sabha would be 545. It is not clear as to the compelling reasons for raising the strength of Lok Sabha and the principles and criteria for increasinge the number of members to be elected to Lok Sabha. Nor is it clear whether population has been adopted as the sole criterion for determining the strength of Lok Sabha.

The Government, I am afraid, have hurriedly brought this measure. The argument that may be advanced in support of this measure could be that since the Delimitation Act had been passed in 1972 it has become necessary now to fix the strength of Lok Sabha.

Sir, I would humbly submit that this kind of Bill fails to have much significance when you consider the various important reforms that would have to be brought about in the Election Laws of our country. Sir, the Chief Election Commissioner has submitted three reports since the 1962 General Election suggesting various amendments to be made in the Election Laws. I am sorry to say that the Government have not paid adequate attention to these valuable suggetions of the Chief Election Commissioner. While the Government have come forward with measure to increase the strength of Lok Sabha, it is regretable that they have not though it is fit to amend the Election law to ensure free and fair elections.

Sir, the Election laws do not have any provision imposing a ceiling on the election propaganda expenses. You may recall Sir, that the Companies Act was amended three years ago in relation to the political donation. You will be surprised to know that till June 1972 no rules were framed under the amended provision of the Companies Act. The Public Accounts Committee has now pointed out this. We do not know the causes for this unconscionable delay, in framing the rules. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the motive of the Government behind this delay. Sir, the House does not hesitate to give approval to the legislative proposals of the Government. The Government have not shown the same speed in framing the rules under the various Acts that they show in getting a Bill through the House. The delay in such matters leads to legal complications. It is also not unusual to find certain Acts invalidated by the Supreme Court.

Since 1964, there has been a popular demand that the political parties should publish annually their audited accounts. The ruling party for their own reasons has not done anything to ensure this wholesome procedure. From these audited accounts the people can well see the type of donations the political parties receive and from whom and from what companies. I would therefore appeal to the Government that the Election Laws should be

The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

suitably amended to ensure the publication of the audited accounts by every political party. I charge the ruling party that their greed for power is the only reason for not bringing about necessary amendment in the Election Laws in this repect.

Sir, under the present provisions of the Election Laws the expenses incurred on elections cannot be ascertained from the political parties. There is no legal provision to compel the political parties to submit an account of the election expenses. If we want to have fair elections in our country it is necessary that the political parties should render an account in public about the expenses they incur on the elections. I would therefore like to say that the ruling Congress party should move into this matter and bring forward necessary amendments in the election laws.

The Joint Committee on Election Laws (Amendment) Bill did not accept the idea of forcing the political parties to submit annually their audited accounts. I do not know why the Committee did not accept the suggestion. It has been the unanimous demand of the people all over the country, that this should be done. The only way to ensure that corrupt practices are not adopted at the time of elections. is to make the political parties publish their accounts. I therefore feel that a comprehensive legislation incorrporating these provisions should be enacted.

Sir, if se are going to increase the strangth of Lok Sahba on the basis of population increase I wounder for how long this criterion can stand the test of time. I should think that it would have been more proper if the strength of the State Assemblies is increased in relation to the population and it is not necessary that merely because the population has increased the strength of Lok Sabha should *ipso facto* increase.

Sir. at this juncture I would also point out that the population yard stick would prove to be a great disincentive to the vigorous implementation of family planning Schemes If the Family Planning programmes are implemented vigorously it is quite possible that some States will get less representation in the Lok Sabha and because of this fear the State Governments may not go ahead with the Family Planning programme. Sir, in Tamilnadu we actually faced this phenomenon of reduction in representation from that State to the Lok Sabha as a result of vigorous implementation of population control measures. When we point out this the Central Government ask us what they could do in the matter. Therefore, Sir, I have this fear that more adoption of population as the creterion for determining the strength of Lok Sabha will mean a serious set back to family planning and the country will ultimately suffer.

Sir, population cannot be the sole basis for determining the strength of Lok Sabha from tribal areas, such as in Assam, Nagaland and elswewhere. These areas should also get full and proper representation. I would suggest that the Central Government should ensure that no State suffers merely because that State has gone ahead with vigorous implementation of the family planning programme. With these words I conclude.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) : I rise to support the Delimitation Bill. This Bill will increase the number of seats in this House and legislative Assemblies. This is a sign of the development of our country as a whole.

Sir, I want to place before you some difficulties. If you increase the seats according to population, it is good. But there are some areas where the population is less, but the area is large. For eaxmple, the Koraput district in Orissa, which is the single largest district of Orissa, is represented by two members representing the tribals.

Some members have argued that one M.P's seat should be equal to 8 MLA's seats. I want to say that if the area is fixed like this, the people will not get justice. In my opinion, there should be one MP's seat consisting of 6 MLA's constituencies.

The people of these areas are economically backward. They are illiterate. They have no voice. If adequate representation is given to the weaker sections of the people, they may be in a position to voice the grievances of the people in this House and the people will thus be benefited.

We know that MPs are VIPs, very important persons. Not only that, they are VRPs, very responsible persons of this

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

country. We know that the definition of democracy is that it is for the people, by the people and of the people. Similarly the definition of representative should be that it has to do with problems of the people, by the problems of the people and for the problems of the people. Considering this, increase in seats should be based on area as well as population, for in some areas of this country the position is such that they deserve more.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli): I wholeheartedly support this measure which is long overdue. Actually, the suggested increase is not adequate. Looking to the size of the constituencies, they are certainly unwieldy. They present problems we have to face, sometimes single-handedly without the support of the Assembly candidates as heppened in the mid-term elections. Then it becomes extremely difficult to convass effectively throughout the entire constituency with in the short time available, taking in account the financial factor, the economy of the country as a whole, and the ability of each candidate to invest money merely for the purpose of circulating propaganda material and all that and also convassing. Therefore, I support Shri Gomango that the constituencies should be arranged in such a way that one parliamentary constituency should not extend to more than five Assembly constituencies.

Added to that, I have to make another submission. So far as the tribal seats are concerned, if you look at the way in which the tribal parliamentary constituencies have been carved out, you will find that it is extremely difficult for the candidate to tour the entire area. I know that many tribal constituencies cover three or four districts and that too in a mountainous region where canvassing is extremley difficult. Therefore, in view of the nature of the terrain in the tribal areas, so far as the tribal seats are concerned, I would humbly make a suggestion to the House whether it will not be more conducive to evolve a system of nomination as we do in the case of the Rajya Sabha, so far as the tribal people are concerned, so that this very difficulty will be alleviated and adequate representation can be easily given for them.

Again, it is not only a question of convassing during the elections. There is a constant criticism of our people that because of the unwieldiness, they say, "Once in five years our candidates come and appear before the people." That is a genuine grievance which we should appreciate. It is difficult to constantly go to the constituencies in such areas; especially taking into consideration the time spent in Parliament and also in the Parliamentary Committees, there is much less time left. Therefore it is not possible to tour the entire constituency which is very big. Therefore, taking into consideration all these factors there is need to reduce the area of such constituencies and increase the number of Parliamentary seats. The more the number of seats that are allotted for Parliament, the greater will be the scope for effective representation of the nation as a whole.

With this humble submission, I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I begin my reply to the points made by the hon. friends who have taken part in this debate, I would like to thank them for the frank expression of opinion; whether they have opposed or supported the Bill, it does not matter. During the debate, so many points have been made by my hon. friends, and I will try to reply to as many of them as I possibly can.

It has been asked as to how this figure of 525 has been fixed, whether it is arbitrary or in what way it has been fixed. As I said in my opening speech, to ensure that the States do not lose their present representation, we had to work out the figure, and the second object was that the existing strength in the case of those smaller States should also be maintained. If my hon. friends had worked it out, they will find that 525 is the only figure at which we can preserve the present representation for the big and the small States. Therefore, the figure of 525 was arrived at.

Then, it was asked whether this figure of 525 has any relationship to the rise in the population of this country as given out in the 1971 census. If after the 1971 census the upper limit now provided in article 81 of the Constitution is maintained, the

bigger States would lose two seats. Presently they have 489 seats in this House; they would have only 487. And the smaller States would lose four seats. They would have 13 instead of 17. As I said, to maintain the *status quo* and to see that none of them are effected adversely, this has been worked out and the figure of 525 has been arrived at.

This Bill, as I said, only seeks to prevent this adverse effect. This Bill is not based on an increase in population. It seeks to maintain the present level. The distribution of the 525 seats between the bigger and the smaller States will be done by the Delimitation Commission. If the present representation is not to be reduced, as is sought by this Bill, 508 seats have to be allocated to the bigger States and 17 to the smaller States, Presently, the smaller States have the following number Jammu and Kashmir, six; Himachal Pradesh, four; Meghalaya, two; Tripura, two; Manipur, two; and Nagaland, one. This would be maintained by the Delimitation Commission.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is a matter for the Delimitation Commission. The Government cannot give any direction.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Since this figure of 525 was fixed after taking all these factors into consideration, we expect that this strength would be maintained.

Another point was raised whether after the census of 1981 the figure of 525 would go up. The census figure, I hope, will not cause any automatic increase in the proposed number It depends upon the circumstances then prevailing. If there are some specia circumstances, there might be some marginal changes. But no such contingency is foreseen today.

A question was put as to why the proviso is being added to article 81(2)(b). That is being done to ensure that the representation of the smaller States like Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya in the Lok Sabha is maintained at the present level. Without this protection, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya will lose one Member each in the House of the people. The attainment of Statehood by these Union Territories should not place them at a disadvantage, therefore, this provision.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Article 81(2)(a) is not applicable to small States which would be covered by the proviso. Under what guidelines will the Delimitation Commission determine the number of seats. That is the point. There are no standards laid down for the Delimitation Commission.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : The provision itself takes care of that. If you work at the population figure given therein, you will find that the number would be protected. Whether with the rise in the number of seats the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would increase was asked by one Hon'ble Member. The number of representatives of the Scheduled Tribes will remain at 37 and that of the Scheduled Castes would increase. Some Members have stated that the number of representatives provided for Delhi and other Union Territories should be increased while some others said that they should be decreased In the case of Delhi one hon. Member said that it should be raised to 8 from 7. while another Member said that it should be reduced to 4. I draw the attention of the hon. Members to the 'provisions of Article 81(1)(b): not more than 25 Members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law provide .. Parliament has enacted various laws. Delh i representation is governed by the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. Section 42 applies to Delhi. For Andaman and Nicobar islands, Chandigarh, Nagar Haweli, Goa, Laccadive, Mmicoy and Amindivi Islands. Pondicherry, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, there are separate enactments and separate conventions by which their number is fixed. One hon. Member suggested that the nomination provided by article 331 should be done away with. That suggestion is not connected with this Bill and therefore, I would say nothing about it.

Some hon. Friends suggested that the Joint Committee consisting of Member of both the Houses was appointed to go into the election law and that Committee

]Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

has submitted its report. They wanted to know what was happening to it. The report has been examined by the Government and at the moment it is under close scrutiny. I hope a decision on that would be taken very soon and a Bill will be introduced in either House of Parliament.

An hon. Member said that the increase in the stregnth of the Lok Sabha is for the avdantage of the ruling party and the prefixed "*re:*" before so many words which I do not remember. I would only draw his attention, unfortunately he is not present in the House at the moment, to article 82 of the Constitution: upon the completion of each census the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States and the division of each State into territorial constituencies shall be readjusted by such authority in such manner as Parliament may by law determine. Parliament by passing the Delimitation Act has already given the work to the Delimitation Commission and this readjustment has to be done by them.

Then, Sir, Shri Basumatari, Shastriji and some other Members referred to the reservation of seats for the scheduled tribes people for the autonomous hill districts of Assam-North Cachar and Mikir Hills. I have already moved an amendment which has been circulated I think this will meet their objections.

My esteemed friend, Shri Madhu Limaye referred to certain things out of which i shall reply to two of his points He first concentrated on the Rajya Sabha asking for more representation. Secondly he wanted amenities and secretarial facilities to the Members to enable them to work efficiently. Incidentally he referred to the American system. I do not know what was in his mind. I would only say what is stated in Article 1 of our Constitution. Article 1(1) says :—

> "1.(1) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States"

In the Constituent Assembly there was a long debate whether India is a Union of States or a Federation. It was decided that it should not be a Federation but a Union of States. If my hon. friends desire, they may have a copy of that report and pursue the same.

About the facilities, I think you would remember that in the Fourth Lok Sabha a Committee was appointed by this House which was headed by my esteemed friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra. As Chairman of the Committee he consulted all the parties. Unfortunately, there was no agreement. Therefore, the Committee suggested that the daily allowance of Rs. 31/- should be raised to Rs. 51/-. The extra Rs. 20/- may be made use for whatever facilities members want. I may inform my hon. friends, who raised this objection, that presently also the matter is under consideration.

It is for the Members to use this amount in any way they like. Anyway, the matter is presently also under consideration.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : For the information of the Minister, I want to tell that this Committee of Members of Salaries and Allowances has submitted a report.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Shri Goswami referred to article 330 and he made some remarks and made some comments about it. He asked me as to why the whole of this should not be re-drafted Article 330 (1) reads as follows: -

> "330 (1) Seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for—
>
> (a) the Scheduled Castes ;
>
> (b) the Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam and Nagaland : and
>
> (c) the Schuduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam

Sir, Article 330 (1) provides for reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throughout the country with the exception of the tribal areas of Assam while clause (b) provides for reservation of seats for the scheduled tribes in the country including the plain areas of Assam. Since the Assam tribal area is excluded from (b) in clause (c) a specific provision for the representation of the scheduled tribes of the tribal areas of Assam is made.

I request Shri Goswami to refer to the Sixth schedule, paras 1 and 20 and the list attached thereto.

With these words I hope that the House will accept and adopt this Bill unanimously.

Mr. SPEAKER : This being a Constitution on Amendment Bill we will, have to dispose of the consideration motion and the clauses by division. I will not ask for voice vote. I will ask straightway for division. Let the lobbies be cleared. Now the lobbies have been cleared.

**श्री मधु लिमये** : मुझे नियम और संविधान के तेहत व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने दिया जाए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय**: मधु लिमये जो जब पिछली लोक सभा में थे, इन्होंने इस वोटिंग के सिलसिले में कुछ तजवीज रखी थी। वह अब फिर आये हैं इस लिए उन को अब फिर देखेंगे। नये सिरे से उन को लाइये।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : सर्व सम्मति से रुल्ज कमेटी में पास हो गई थी। मैं संविधान के अर्न्तगत व्यवस्था उठाना चाहता हूं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : उस को मैं बाद में देखूंगा।

The question is :

" That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration"

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

**Division No. 14]Ayes [16.49 hrs.**

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Agarwal, Shri Virendra
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahaman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banamali Babu, Shri
Benara, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Berua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat Shri H. K. L.
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bist, Shri Nerendra Singh
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturved, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chutten Lal, Shri
Chittibabu, Shri C.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Dago, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Das, Shri R. P.
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desa, Shri D. D.
Seshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharmraj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhussia, Shri Anant Prashad
Dmesh, Singh Shri
Dixit Shri G.C.
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Engthi, Shri Buren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganga Devi Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gutam Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
George, Shri Varkey
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Giri Shri S. B.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Goham, Shri C. C.
Gomango, Shri Girdhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Govind Das Dr.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Ishque, Shri A. K. M.

Judeja, Shri D. P.
Juffer Sharief Shri, C. K.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Jitendra Prashad, Shri
Joarder, Shir Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Joshi Shri Popatlal M.
Kadam Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kshandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kokti, Shri Rohin
Kamkshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prashad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Kiran Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kadar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Lalji Bhai Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malikarjan, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prashad
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta Dr, Mahipatray
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yousuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Neir, Shri Sreekantan
Nenda, Shri G. L.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R. S.
*Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paoki Haokip, Shri
Prashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Pratap Singh Shri
Parthasarthy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri F. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Pradhani, Shri K.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri M. T.
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri

*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanada Rami
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri, Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sanghana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sehti, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shanker Dayal Singh, Shri
Shanker Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath, Singh Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharm Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Thakre, Shri S. B.
Thakur, Shri Krishanrao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Veeriah, Shri K.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatsawamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Ram Singh Bhai
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Yadav, Shri D. P.

**NOES**

Balakrishnan, Shri K.
Guha, Shri Samar
Limaye,* Shri Maduk
Mavalankar, Shri, P. G.
†Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mody, Shri Piloo
Patil, Shri H. M.
†Patil, Shri C. A.

Mr. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes 294; Noes : 8.

†Wrongly voted for NOES.

*The following members also recorded their votes for AYES; Sarvashri Sidrarmeshwar Swamy, Banamali Patnik, Nimbalkar, Nageswara Rao, Dattajirao Kadam, Basheswar Nath Bhargava, Shankerrao Savant, A. Shafee. T. Sohan Lal, Bibhuti Mishra and C. A. Patil.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take clause 2. There is one amendment given notice of by Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am not moving it.

MR SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

*The Lok Sabha divided*:

**DIVISION No. 15]** *Ayes* **[16.53 hrs.**

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpukar, Shri Dharamrao
Ahiwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmad Shri, F. A.
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin Dr. Henry
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyyia, Shri S. P.
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, Shri
Butta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chanda Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chadhuri, Shri Tridib
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chittibabu, Shri C.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Das, Shri R. P.
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
George, Shri Varkey
Ghosh, Shri P K.
Giri, Shri S. B .
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal , Shri K.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.

Jeffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Jitendra Prasad Shri
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannakpalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Kisku Shri A. K.
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakhsminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Lashkar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumai
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nanda, Shri G. L.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. I.
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Pardhani, Shri K.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ranji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai, A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri K. Narayana

Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Vardaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanada Rami
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Shah, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shafee, Shri A.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madheram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swamy, Shri Sidramaeshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Taraodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Thakre, Shri S. B.
Thakur, Shri Krishanrao
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwari, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Veeriah, Shri K.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Balakrishnan, Shri K.
Guha, Shri Samar
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mody, Shri Piloo
†Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani

Mr. Speaker : The result* of the division is :

*Ayes* : 298 ; *Noes* : 5.

†Wrongly voted for Noes.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :—

*Ayes* : Sarvashri Banamali Patnaik, Krishnarao Patil, K. Lakkappa, Rasiklal Parikh, C. M. Stephen, M. T. Raju and Chandra Bhal Mani Tiwari.

*Noes* : Sarvashri H. M. Patel and P. G. Mavalankar.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 3** (*Amendment of article 330*)

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : I beg to move :

Page 2,-

*for* line 1, *substitute* –

"3.(1) In article 330 of the Constitution, –

(a) in sub-clause (b) of clause" (2)

Page 2,—

*after* line 10, *insert*—

'(b) after clause (2), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (2), the number of seats reserved in the House of the People for the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats allotted to that State a proportion not less than the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the said autonomousdi stricts bears to the total population of the State." ' (3)

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Lobbies be cleared again.

The Lobbies have been cleared. Now, I put Amendment Nos. 2 and 3 to clause 3 moved by Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 2, –

*for* line 1, *substitute* –

"3.(1) In article 330 of the Constitution,

(a) in sub-clause (b) of clause"(2)

Page 2,-

*after* line 10, *insert* –

'(b) after clause (2), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (2), the number of seats reserved in the House of the People for the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats allotted to that State a proportion not less than the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the said autonomous districts bears to the total population of the State" '(3)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided* :

**Division No. 16** **[16·57 Hrs.]**

**AYES**

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Agarwal, Shri Virendra
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banamali Babu, Shri
Benera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib

Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chittibabu, Shri C.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Das, Shri R. P.
Daschowdhury, Shri B.K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Durairasu, Shri A.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Gosh, Shri P. K.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M.M.
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Ishaque, Shri A.K.M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi Shri Jagannathrao
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandrao
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamakahaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T.D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A.S.
Kaul , Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B.R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Kishku, Shri A. K.
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M.R.
Lalji, Bhai, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Misra, Shri S. N.
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri

Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukherjee, Shri Saroji
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Muruganantham, Shri S.A.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nair, Shri Sreekantan
Nanda, Shri G.L.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof Naram Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri J. B
Peje, Shri S. L.
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Pradhani, Shri K.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri M.T.
Raju Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M.B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Rrudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Salve, Shri N.K.P.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shafee, Shri A.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H.P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R.N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram

Shenoy, Shri P.R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B.R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R.K.
Sohan Lal, Shri
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C.M.
Subramamam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaram Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V.B.
Tayyab Husain, Shri
Thakre, Shri S.B.
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R.G
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary , Shri K.N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.
Veeriah, Shri K.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N.P
Yadav, Shri R.P.
Yadav Shri D.P.

NOES

Balakrishnan, Shri K.
Guha, Shri Samar
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mody, Shri Piloo
Patel, Shri H.M.

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes : 314; Noes : 5.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

[17.00 hrs.]

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:
"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Division No. 17** [16.59 hrs.]

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Agarwal, Shri Virendra
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattachrayya, Shri S. P.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:—
Sarvashri Banamali Patnaik, M. G. Uikey, L. K. Dumada, Pampai Gowda and Shrimati Savitri Shyam.

Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chittibabu, Shri C.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Das, Shri R. P.
Daschowdhury, Shri B K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K G
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dumada, Shri T. K.
Durairasu, Shri A
Dutta, Shri Biren
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganga Devi, Srimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C D.
Gavit, Shri T. H
George, Shri Varkey
Ghosh, Shri P. K
Giri, Shri S. B.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gaham, Shri C.C.
Gamango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Goash
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indraji
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Ishaque, Shri A.K.M.
Jedeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joardei, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jangannathrao
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri. Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad. Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A.S.
Kaul, Shrimati, Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lakshminaravanan, Shri M. R
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Majhi Shri, Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Mallkarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Naraian
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra Shri Shyamnandan
Misra. Shri S. N.
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusul, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Muhammed Khuda Bukhah, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukharjee, Shri Saroj
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
Nahata, Shri Amrit.
Nair, Shri Sreekantan
Nanda, Shri G. L.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oram, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Panday, Shri Damodar
Panday, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Pandit, Shri S.T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant. Shri, K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Pratap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri, Ram Bhagat.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C.A.
Patil, Shri F. V. Vikhe
Pati, Shri Krishnarao
Patil. Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje. Shri S. L.
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Pradhani, Shri K.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri M. T.
Raju, Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Thlmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao Shrimati, B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannth
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut. Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy. Shri P. Ganga
Reddy. Shri P. Narasimha
Richhariya Dr. Govind Das
Roy. Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sankata Prasad Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shafee, Shri A.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri

Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya charan
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Thakre, Shri S. B.
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Veeraiah, Shri K.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Yadav, Shri D. P.

**NOES**

Balakrishnan, Shri K.
Guha, Shri Samar
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Patel, Shri H. M.
Mody, Shri Piloo

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the Division is :

Ayes : 318

Noes : 5

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title together, for which only a voice vote is required.

The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want the lobbies to be cleared again before the Bill is passed ? .. ..Let the doors be opened.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Although this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, as it was expected, is going to be passed with a massive majority in a packed House and by a packedis Party, I want to voice my opposition because this Bill is unprincipled, arbitrary, partison and, to a certain extent, conspiratorial. I call it unprincipled for

*The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes: -
Sarvashri Tarun Gogoi, Dinesh Chandra Goswami and hashi Bhushan.

[Shri Samar Guha]

this reason. In the Constituent Assembly, the founding fathers of our Constitution discussed the problem whether population and the number of seats would be related. The question is: whether the increase in the number of seats in the Lok Sabha will be related to the growth of population or whether any optimum size of the Lok Sabha will be fixed. If the number of seats is related or made proportionate to the growth of population, then a time will come when this Lok Sabha will be turned into a Bazar Sabha because it will be impossible to accommodate so many Members. For that reason, our constitution-makers decided that 500 should be the number taking into consideration all aspects. 500 should be the optimum number and the strength of the Lok Sabha.

In this Bill no principle has been enunciated as to why the number should be increased. When this note was circulated by Mr. Sen Verma, there was a meeting of the Opposition Parties and in that meeting the majority of the Parties expressed the opinion that there was no principle whatsoever in increasing the strength of the Lok Sabha. On the basis of that it should not be increased because there was no principle whatsoever for increasing the strength. This *ad-hoc* increase every five years for certain reason or the other, for certain *ad-hoc* reason or the other, for certain principle or the other, you increase by 25, then there is another increase of 25 and if it goes on like that, then what will the future generations say ? A time will come that after 10 or 15 or 20 years the population may increase and it may even go upto 100 crores. Then the whole pattern of the electoral college may have to be redrawn. Till then, for our future guidance, we should lay down certain principles. In this Bill we have not laid down any principles, we have not given any reason why this number should be increased. That is why I call it also arbitrary. That is why I call it partisan and for certain reason it may turn into conspiratorial also.

According to the 1961 census a constituency was formed on the basis of 8·9 lakhs of the population and in 1971 it was something like 10·7 lakhs. On this basis Delhi should get only four seats and not seven (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : On a point of order, Sir. We are in the middle of passing an important Bill which relates to the amendment of the Constitution ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. Mr. Mavalankar, let him finish.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : But Sir, I am raising a point of order. My point of order is this : that when an hon. Member... (*Interruptions*) Even if the entire ruling party in the House shouts, until the Speaker asks me to sit down, I am not going to sit down.

My point of order is this that when an important and serious Bill of this nature is being discussed and passed and when an hon Member of this House who has a right .... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : He should not be allowed to say all irrelevant things.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : I strongly object to my hon. Friend, Mr. Lakkapa saying this. Who is he to say that what I am speaking is irrelevant or relevant ? Let the Chair decide.

In this House, as everybody knows, the Government party has a steamroller majority and so they are going to pass this Bill. Therefore, why cannot have they the patience to listen to what the hon Member says for a few more minutes ? This is my respectful submission, Sir. In a Parliamentary democracy, every member must have his say. .(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please come out with your point of order.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Sir, in a Parliamentary Democracy, where, even though the Government has got a steamroller majority and therefore even though it may have its way, still, do you not think that the Opposition must first have its say ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I have allowed you. There is no point of order.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : The hon. Member Mr. Samar Guha has not

finished. You may please ask the hon. Members on that side to keep quiet and listen with patience. I want your ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER : My ruling is, you kindly sit down. Let the Member speak.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: You may kindly ask these people to listen with patience.

MR. SPEAKER : They are just jubilant over it. They are just expressing their jubilation over it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Then, do I take it, you have approved of the noise in the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Piloo Mody, do you think you approve of it ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you show your displeasure, may be, things might improve.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister said that there is necessity for increasing the number of seats as some new States have been formed. On that basis, there is no necessity at all for increasing the number of seats. According to the basis of population, Delhi should have got not seven but four seats. Goa should get four and not six; Himachal Pradesh should get three and not four; Tripur should get one and not two; Manipur should get one and not two; Meghalaya should get one and not two; Goa, Daman and Diu should get one and not two. This is my respectful submission, Sir. By certain internal reallocationand by certain rationalisation, these new States can be given certain seats, without increasing the total number of seats. We suspect that it is done for the benefit of the ruling party. This sort of restructuring and reorganising different constituencies can be manipulated in such a way that it will go against the interests of the opposition parties which will ultimately weaken the opposition parties, so that the opposition parties may not come back.

Finally, I would repeat what I said earlier and say now this is unprincipled, arbitrary, without any reason, partisan, and to a certain extent, conspiratorial. I oppose the Bill.

SHRI PILOO MODY : MR. Speaker, Sir, earlier on, in the course of my speech, I said that the strength of this House should be restricted to 500 Members.

I think, what you have seen for the last ten minutes, should confirm the reasons which I advanced why this House's strength should not go beyond 500 Members.

Today, Sir, there are about 300 Members or thereabouts present in the House. And yet you will see, from the point of view of noise that is there, from the point of view of the overcrowding that is there,—how it is already looking so much over-croweded.

Not only that, some day this country may elect Members to Parliament who are more interested in legislation in which case you might not even have a quorum problem every afternoon. If the number goes beyond 500 it would be totally unmanageable. At a future date we may have a Speaker with the same wisdom as you have then you will have difficulty in controlling the House and keeping those Members in check such as is happening right now. Therefore, I strongly advocate that the size of the House should not be extended beyond 500 and whatever amendments are necessary—even if the present Bill has to be withdrawn and a fresh bill with proper thought brought forward—I certainly would welcome it very much. One more point that was made that when the various Opposition parties were consulted about the increase in the size of this House, I think, it was an overwhelming verdict of all of them that the size of the House should not be increased. In view of that I do not understand why this particular Bill has been brought and particularly in the manner in which it has been brought before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Sir, unfortunately when I was replying neither Mr. Guha nor Mr. Piloo Mody was present here. I have replied to all the points made by them and therefore I do not want to say anything more.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put it to vote. Let the lobbies be cleared. The lobbies have been cleared. The question is :

> "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The Lok Sabha divided*

**Division No. 18]**

[17·18 hrs.]

**AYES**

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Agarwal, Shri Virendra
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F A
Ambesh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam , Shri
Austin, Dr Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R N
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa Shri K
Basumatari, Shri D
Bhagat, Shri B R
Bhagat Shri H K L
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S P
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bhaura, Shri B S
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyostsna
Chandra Gowda, Shri D B
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chavan, Shri D R
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chittibabu, Shri C
Choudhary, Shri B E
Choudhury, Shri Motiul Haque
Daga, Shri M C
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Das, Shri R P
Daschowdhury, Shri B K
Deo, Shri S N Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dumada, Shri L K
Dutta, Shri Biren
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gangadeb, Shri P
Gautam, Shri C D
Gavit , Shri T H
George, Shri Varkey
Ghosh, Shri P K
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri S B
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gobain, Shri C C
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K
Goswami, Shri Bibha Ghosh
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Govind Das Dr
Gowder, Shri J Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hansda Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M M
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Ishaque, Shri A K M
Jadeja, Shri D P
Jaffer, Sharief Shri C K
Jagjivan Ram Shri
Jamiurrahman Shri Md
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J G
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S A
Kahandeole, Shri Z M
Kailas, Dr.

Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Kisku, Shri A.K.
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati I.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
lautfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Majahan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majrhi, Shri Kumar
Mallaikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish marain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maurya, Shri B.P.
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Melkote, Dr. G. S.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri S.N.
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nanda, Shri G.L.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri T.A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S.L.
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Pradhani, Shri K.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri M. T.
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shri Nitti B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Ray, Shrimati Maya

Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy Shri B.N.
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sangliana, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shafee, Shri A.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A.P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B.R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. D.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Thakre, Shri S. B.
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri, R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Veeriah, Shri K.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N. P
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Balakrishnan, Shri K.
Guha, Shri Samar
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mody, Shri Piloo,
Patel, Shri H. M.
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is:

*Ayes* : 316; *Noes* : 7.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

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*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:—

·23

## NORTH-EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY BILL – *Contd*

MR SPEAKER The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Prof S Nurul Hasan on the 7th May, 1973, namely –

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University for the hill areas of the North-Eastern region, be taken into consideration"

The time left for this Bill is only 55 minutes, and so, we shall have to pass this Bill today Shri M C Daga may now continue his speech

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा** (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मै क्लाज 4 की तरफ शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिला रहा था जिसमे कहा गया है —

"The objects of the University shall be to disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as it may deem fit, to pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people of the hill areas"

मै यह बात समझ नहीं पाया हू कि एक यूनिवर्सिटी का यह लक्ष्य कैसे हो गया कि वह हिल एरियाज के लोगो की सोशल और इकानोमिक कन्डीशन्स को सुधारने की तरफ ध्यान देगी । यह फक्शन और यह ड्यूटी तो वैलफेयर स्टेट की है । इसका यनिवर्सिटी पर क्यो टाला जा रहा है ? मेरे ख्याल मे किसी यनिवर्सिटी का यह आब्जेक्ट नही हो सकता है । हमारे यहा जितने भी यूनिवर्सिटी के एक्ट्स बने हुए है, उनमे कही भी यह प्राविजन नही होगा कि उसका एक लक्ष्य उस एरिया के लोगो की सोशल और इकोनोमिक कन्डीशन्स को इम्प्रूव करना है ।

इस बिल में क्लाज 8 में कहा गया है ·

"The Visitor shall have such powers as may be prescribed by the statutes"

लेकिन क्लाज 25 मे कहा गया है

"The Executive Council may, from time to time, make new or additional statutes or may amend or repeal the statutes referred to in sub-section (1)"

यूनिवर्सिटी के विजिटर तो राष्ट्रपति होगे । इस बिल के मुताबिक उनकी पावर्ज को एक्सीक्यूटिव कौसिल करेगी । इस का मतलब यह है कि इस बिल के द्वारा राष्ट्रपति की तुलना मे एक्सीक्यूटिव कौसिल को ऊचा दर्जा दिया जा रहा है । मेरे ख्याल मे यह अच्छा नही लगेगा और कास्टीट्यूशनली भी यह बात ठीक नही है और यह नही होना चाहिए ।

इस बिल मे रूल-मेकिंग पावर के बारे मे कोई क्लाज नही है । यह नही हो सकता है कि किसी बिल मे रूल-मेकिंग पावर की व्यवस्था न हो । सब बिलो मे यह व्यवस्था जरूर होती है । रूल-मेकिंग पावर के बारे मे कहा गया है

"The general principles on which the rule-making power is based are that the rules and regulations should be laid before Parliament"

इस बिल मे कई क्लाजिज मे लिखा है · "ऐज मे बी प्रैस्क्राइब्ड", लेकिन इसमे कोई क्लाज नही है, जिसमे रूल-मेकिंग पावर की व्यवस्था हो । किसी भी कानून के अधीन जो रूल और रगुलेशन्ज बनाए जाते है व सदन के सामने रखे जाते है । यह बहुत जरूरी है । जितने भी कानूनो मे एमेंडमेंट किये गये है, उनमे रूल-मेकिंग पावर के बारे मे क्लाज रखे गये है । लेकिन इस बिल मे ऐसी कोई क्लाज नही है । तो फिर इस सम्बन्ध मे जो रूल्ज और रेगुलेशन्ज बनेगे, उनको कौन एग्जामिन करेगा ?

मत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह बहुत अच्छा बिल बनाया गया है । लेकिन इसमे यह नही बताया गया है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

में स्टुडेंट्स का पार्टिसिपेशन क्या होगा । इस सम्बन्ध में कोटी की रिपोर्ट में साफ कहा गया है :

"One of the important terms of reference of the Committee relates to the question of participation of students in the administration of the university, both in academic and non-academic matters. We have earlier stated that in our view the participation of students in the academic life and affairs of the university is an essential part of the functioning of the university and the concept of university autonomy has been discussed in a previous chapter."

लेकिन इस कानून के मुताबिक जो एकडेमिक कौंसिल, एक्सीक्यूटिव कौंसिल और दूसरी संस्थायें बनेगी, उनमें स्टूडेंट्स का कोई पार्टिसिपेशन नहीं होगा । मंत्री महोदय अपने भाषणों में भी कहते हैं कि स्टूडेंट्स का पार्टिसिपेशन जरूरी है । लेकिन इस बिल में कहीं कोई क्लाज नहीं है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रैशन में स्टूडेंट्स किस तरह पार्टिसिपेट करेंगे ।

इस बिल की हर एक क्लाज में गलतियां हैं और इस बिल के विभिन्न प्राविजन्ज की डीप स्टडी होनी चाहिए । मैं फिर कहता हूं कि इस बिल को जायंट कमेटी द्वारा विचार करने के बाद इस सदन में लाया जाये ।

आप ने कहा कि ---

"Any dispute arising out of any disciplinary action taken by the University against a student shall, at the request of such student, be referred to a Tribunal... "

You have not defined a tribunal. What is the tribunal ?

कोई डेफिनीशन नहीं दी है । आपने ट्रिब्यनल डिफाइन नहीं किया है । ट्रिब्यूनल को कौन क्रियेट करेगा ? आई डू नाट से– वह आपने कह दिया कि ए मैन विल बी नामिनेटेड । लेकिन वह स्टडेंट कब तक अपनी अपील कर सकता है ? देयर शुड बी ए लिमिटेशन टु दिस । अगर किसी स्टूडेंट को कोई ग्रीवांस है तो फिर जो लेजिस्लेशन में सबसे बड़ी कमी मालूम हुई वह यह :

Within a certain period, either two months or three months or 15 days; no time limit has been mentioned.

Cl. 32 : "Every employee or student of the University or of a College...

notwithstanding anything contained in this Act have a right to appeal..."

फिर जो लेजिस्लेशन में सबसे बडी कमी मुझे मालूम हुई वह यह कि लेजिस्लेटिव वाले जो हैं, लीगल डिपार्टमेंट वालों को साथ बैठाना चाहिए, एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने इसको बनाया है तो उन्होंने बहुत गलती की है ।

They have not taken the help or assistance from the legal department.

कुछ चीजें तो प्रैस्क्राइब होती है, वह आप कर दीजिए । लेकिन क्या आप पालिसी मैटर भी उन पर छोड़ देते हैं ?

There is no mention. They can appeal as prescribed.

तो आप एग्जीक्यूटिव एजेंसीज को, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को इतनी पावर देना चाहते हैं । आप देखिए :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, have a right to appeal, within such time as may be prescribed..."

मैंने कोई ऐक्ट ऐसा नहीं देखा ।

Either say 30 days

30 डेज के बाद कहिए कि इन दिस फार्म ऐज प्रैस्क्राइब्ड, कि आप एक कागज पर लिखेंगे, यह लिखेंगे, यह इस तरह से होगा । लेकिन यह आपने उनको ऐसे ही दे दिया । दैट मीन्स अपने पालिसी मैटर में भी –

We have given powers to these executive agencies

और लेजिस्लेशन पर अगर एग्जीक्यूटिव एजेंसी हावी हो जाएगी तब तो यह लेजिस्लेशन बनाना ठीक है कि हम सारा ही इस तरह दे दें कि ऐज मे बी प्रैस्क्राइब्ड ।

By these two or three words, you can give powers to the executive agencies

फिर क्लाज 38 देखिए : "No suit or legal proceeding shall lie against any officer or employee"

जो रप्रेजेंटेटिव हो कर आए हैं यूनिवर्सिटीज में उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा बन सकता है ? What will happen to those universities? What will happen to the executive council ?

You are defending any employee, officer, but what about those persons, those councils ? When you say "No suit or legal proceeding shall lie against any officer or employee of the University.

Because you have defined university.

तो यह तो आपका क्लाज 38 है, 38 के अंदर भी आपको मालूम नहीं है कि आप प्रोसीडिंग्स किन के खिलाफ ला सकते हैं ?

इस के बाद में इस ऐक्ट के अन्दर एक बात आप को बताऊं, मैंने कल भी कहा था —

Then, what will be the procedure for the Visitor ? He will appoint a Vice-Chancellor; he will appoint a pro-vice-chancellor and

उसके लिए कोई गाइडलाइन नहीं है । आज भी इस बात का झगड़ा है कि आप किसी को वाइस चांसलर नियुक्त करना चाहें या टीचर के लिए एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल को क्या गाइड लाइन है ? देयर इज नो गाइड लाइन । जब कोई गाइडलाइन नहीं है तो मैंने जो रिपोर्ट पढ़ कर कल सुनाई थी उसमें लिखा था कि हम एक बड़ा अच्छा बिल ला रहे हैं लेकिन इस सारे बिल को देख लीजिए, स्टेट्यूट जो आप बना रहें हैं :

"No teacher shall be recalled except on the recommendation of the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose in the manner laid down in the ordinance."

What kind of teacher ?

कैसा टीचर लेना चाहते हैं । सारी सीनियारिटी किस तरह से फिक्स की जाएगी ? एवेरी थिंग यू हैव लेफ्ट । मैं समझता हूं कि आपका जो यह बिल है उसमें यह भी एक झगड़ा है कि कालेज का जो आपने क्लाज दिया है उसमें झगड़े को हटाने की बात आप के दिमाग में है, ठीक बात है

"No college or institution situated within the local limits of. ."

यह कम्पल्सरी एफिलिएशन होने का सवाल नहीं है । तो यूनिवर्सिटी में कालेज का एफिलिएशन नहीं हुआ तो यूनिवर्सिटी किस तरह बनी ? मुझे यह झगड़ा मालूम होता है । मैंने इसको काउंट किया तो मुझे मालूम पड़ा कि इसमें यह भी आपने मेंशन नहीं रखा, उस एरिया का कोई कालेज हो वह एफिलिएशन कराए या न कराए यह उनकी मर्जी पर है । तो उसी एरिया के कालेज हों, उनका एफिलिएशन न हो यह बड़े झगड़े का सवाल है ।

इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल को फिर से चाहे आप सात दिन रखिए, पन्द्रह दिन रखिए, आप इस को एक बार फिर वापस जांच कराइए, यह मेरी हम्बल रिक्वेस्ट है जिसमें यह न हो कि थोड़े दिन बाद आप अमेंडमेंट लेकर पार्लियामेंट में फिर आए ।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैंने लिख कर दिया है । इस वक्त में विधेयक के आशय पर नहीं बोल रहा हूं बल्कि आपका निर्णय एक महत्व के प्रश्न पर चाह रहा हूं शिक्षा मंत्री ने . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप का प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : जी हां । इस पर निर्णय आप ही करेंगे । नुरुल हसन साहब नहीं करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बोलना फिर चाहेंगे इसके बाद ?

श्री मधु लिमये : बोलेंगे बाद में।

मैं तो यह कह रहा हू कि आप इसको वापस करवा दीजिए। इस पर आप निर्णय दीजिए। अगर मेरा मुद्दा आप को जचे तो आगे क्या करना है यह देखा जाएगा।

मैं आपका ध्यान नियम संख्या 70 की ओर खीचना चाहता हू। नियम संख्या 70 मे यह कहा है.

'A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall however be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and state also whether they are of a normal or exceptional character"

इन्होंने इस विधेयक के साथ एक मेमोरेंडम दिया है और इस मेमोरेंडम के अन्त में कहा है –

"The delegation of legislative powers is of a normal character'

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहां पर कहा है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : उस के अन्तिम वाक्य मे औपचारिक ढग से कह दिया है कि

"delegation of legislative powers is of a normal character"

लेकिन विधेयक के जो प्रावधान हैं उन की ओर यदि आप ध्यान देंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वास्तव मे ससद् का कार्य क्षेत्र है कि सिद्धातो को तय करना और जो तफसील है वह सिर्फ कार्यपालिका के ऊपर सौप देना, यह इस का आधार है, लेकिन आप इस विधेयक को देखिए, इस में किसी तरह के सिद्धात निश्चित नही किए गए है। इसमें यह कहा गया है जो विजिटर साहब होंगे यानी राष्ट्रपति यानी कार्यपालिका यह तीन साल तक मनमाने ढग से सारे नियमो को, स्टेट्यूट्स को बनाएगे और इन स्टेट्यूट्स की व्याप्ति इतनी ज्यादा है कि उसके अन्दर कोर्ट का गठन, एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल का गठन, दूसरी सस्थाओ का गठन यह सब आता है, ये सारे अधिकार इन्होने विजिटर को या कार्यपालिका को दे रखे हैं। क्या इस ससद् का यह फर्ज नहीं है कि जब कोई विधेयक उसके सामने आए तो वह सरकार से निश्चित रूप से यह जानना चाहे कि इसके मुख्य सिद्धांत क्या हैं और जो तफसील का काम है, वह सरकार पर छोडे? लेकिन इस विधेयक से यह पता ही नही चलता है कि जो नार्थ-ईस्टर्न-हिल-यूनिवर्सिटी बनने वाली है, जिसकी मैं भी आवश्यकता समझता हू, उसका ढांचा क्या होगा ?

आप इसकी 25वी दफा देखिये ·

25 (1) (5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sub-sections the Visitor may make new or additional Statutes amend or repeal the Statutes referred to in sub-section (1) during the period of three years immediately after the commencement of this Act

'Provided that the Visitor may, on the expiry of the said period of three years make within one year from the date of such expiry such detailed Statutes as he may consider necessary and such detailed Statutes shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमे कई धारायें ऐसी है। 19वी धारा को देखिए

'The constitution of the Court and the term of office of its Members shall be prescribed by the Statutes."

20वी धारा को देखिये–

'20(1) The Executive Council shall be the principal executive body of the University

(2) The constitution of the Executive Council, the term of office of its members and its powers and duties shall be prescribed by the Statutes"

जहां तक स्टैच्यूट्स का ताल्लुक है, तीन साल तक राष्ट्रपति विजिटर के रूप में अपने मनमाने ढंग से काम करेंगे।

मैं आपका निर्णय इस बात पर चाहता हूं कि इंगलैंड की तरह हमारे देश में कोई सार्वभौम सत्ता वाली संभा नहीं है, संविधान के अन्दर जो अधिकार संसद् को दिये गये हैं, कानून बनाने वाली संस्था को दिये गये हैं, उन अधिकारों को कार्यपालिका किसी भी हालत में छीन नहीं सकती, तफ़सील का काम कार्यपालिका को दे सकते हैं, लेकिन संसद् का काम तो संसद् करेगी। मैं इस विषय पर बहुत विस्तार से बोल सकता हूं, लेकिन इस समय संक्षेप में ही कहना चाहता हूं---यह असाधारण डेलीगेशन-आफ़-पावर्स है यानी संसद् के द्वारा असाधारण तौर पर ये सत्ता चाहते हैं। नियम बनाने की बात पर केवल औपचारिक ढंग से कहते हैं कि यह तो नार्मल करैक्टर की सत्ता है---जब कि वास्तविकता यह नहीं है। इस लिये आप इस पर निर्णय दीजिये---यदि आप मानते हैं कि यह असाधारण है तो सरकार से कहिये कि पूरा ढांचा ले कर आये और नियम बनाने की सत्ता अपने हाथ में रखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं देख रहा हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा विश्व-विद्यालयों की स्वायत्तता पर, खुदमुख्तारी पर तेजी से आक्रमण हो रहा है और इस समय तो यह अधिनायकवाद चरमसीमा पर पहुंच गया है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में स्वायत्तता रहेगी या नुरुल हसन साहब की तानाशाही शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में चलेगी---यह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। मेरा ख्याल है इस पर कानून मंत्री साहब की भी राय ले लेनी चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, I want to make a brief submission. The main point that has been missed by the hon. Member is that the statutes are not detailed enough. My submission is this.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not his point. It is not that the statutes are not detailed enough. The question raised by Shri Madhu Limaye as also by Shri Daga is this. The basic provisions of the Bill are not left to the Statutes. The Statutes only carry out whatever is left. That is the spirit of the basic provision in the main Bill. I have heard Shri Daga and I have also seen the Bill. In the case of appointment of Deans, Planning Board etc., provision is made in the respective clauses. It seems that everything is left to the Statutes which may be prescribed later on. This is a departure from the previous pattern of the Universities Bills. This is what he has mentioned. I would like you to note that, as regards the basic principles which are the very foundation of this Bill, everything such as appointment of the Court, Planning Board, Executive Council, Executive Body, methods about their promotion, methods about their terms etc., must be provided for in the Bill. Anything that is left out has to be laid on the table of the House. For example, in clauses 14, 18 and 19, in the matter of appointment of Dean of a School, Court, Executive Council etc. everything is left to the Statutes. You being an academician, I need not explain about all these things.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I beg to submit that the present Bill follows in its entirety the principle which this Parliament accepted in 1964 in connection with the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill, that is to say, when you set up an entirely new organisation, when the teachers have not yet been appointed, when students have not yet been enrolled, it is a difficult task to ensure that the normal setting up of the university is undertaken. Therefore, in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act also, the first Chanceller, the first Vice-Chancellor, the first Executive Council, the first Academic Council, the first Court etc. were all norminated by the Visitor for a brief period.

MR. SPEAKER : That should have been mentioned here.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : It is mentioned.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, यह प्वाइन्ट नहीं है। आप ने जो बात रखी, उसको ये समझ नहीं रहे हैं। इस के लिये ला-मिनिस्टर को कन्सल्ट करें, यह शिक्षा मंत्रालय का मामला नहीं है।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am reading the brief from the Law Ministry. I would like to remove this misapprehension.

MR. SPEAKAR : You mean, this is just a temporary measure and you are bringing another amendment to this Bill later on after two years?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : So far as the powers of the various bodies are concerned, they are already given in this Bill. The only thing that has not been prescribed, is in all Central University Acts that the constitution and composition of the various bodies is given in the statutes. In the present case, what has been stated is that the first bodies will be created by the Visitor and then within three years Government will come forward..

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : On what principle ? What will be the structure and outline ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will think over it. I will see the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act and later on tell you. In the meanwhile the debate may continue.

**श्री मधु लिमये** : आप हमको चैम्बर में बुलाइये—मैं यहां संक्षेप में बोला हूं। वहां आप के सामने सब अथारिटीज रखूगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैं भी पिछले 25 सालों में यूनिवर्सिटीज में रहा हूं—ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, this very interesting exchange which took place just now in the form of a point of order raised by Shri Madhu Limaye will, of course, be decided by you later on. I for myself am perfectly aware of the fact that there are many provisions in this Billwhich I do consider suffer from some shortcomings and imperfections. There are some lacunae here which are quite obvious to anybody who is familiar with Central University statutes.

**17.50 hrs.**

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*]

But, despite all that—although I may be saying something which is rather unusual—and conceding all that, it is my opinion that the highest priority must be given at this particular moment in this particular case, to the establishment of this University at an early date, and not allow it to be delayed any further, even if it means some inconvenience for us, for this House, because later on I am quite sure that the hon. Minister will have to come before us with an amending Bill. It can be argued logically, as Shri Daga has argued, that rather than burden us with further arguments later on, why not put the Bill right before we pass it. Therefore, he has moved an amendemnt for reference to Select Committee and so on. But while we are aware of the shortcomings of this Bill, while conscious of the fact that this will have to be amended later on still I nevertheless plead with the House that we should now, at the fag end of the session, not allow this Bill to be further delayed or carried over to the next session.

Frankly, I am making a political argument. Because, the whole background of how this University has come into being is also something which is abnormal. Just as the delegation of powers is abnormal, the whole historical background of the evolution of this University is also abnormal, and it has to be seen in its political context, in its historical context.

I am sorry that the Education Ministry, or the Law Ministry perhaps, did not take sufficient pains to draft this more carefully. On that point I am critical of them. But nevertheless, I would say that if this Bill is further delayed, some political complications are likely to follow, which we wish to avoid. It will mean that this University cannot be established until the beginning of the next academic year. It will mean that the students belonging to these tribal communities of the Hill Area will continue to be put to great difficulties in view of the fact that both the Gauhati and Dibrugarh University, as you know, have taken a firm decision that Assamese should be their medium of instruction.

If I may briefly recapitulate, this Bill represents the consummation of ten years, long ten years, of aspirations and efforts made by the people of this region to have this kind of University of their own. It was in 1963 that four Members of this House, who at one time or the other had been our colleagues, our present distinguished Deputy-Speaker, when he was an ordinary Member of this House, coming from the region of Meghalaya, Shri Jamir who came from Nagaland, the late Shri Pring who came from what was then called NEFA and is now called Arunachal, and Shri Keishin

of Manipur, jointly made a representation to the then Government and the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, at a time when demonstrations, popular demonstrations, conferences and conventions were also being held in the Hill Areas, urging upon the Government to set up a Central University of a federal character.

We must remember that the then Prime Minister, who was very sensitive in respect of such matters, understood the problems well and he lost no time in responding to these requests. In 1963 itself, when these requests were first made, he took steps to see that the Wadia Committee was set up to go into this question. Of course, by the time the Wadia Committee gave its recommendations towards the end of 1964 in favour of the establishment of such a University with its headquarters at Shillong, Pandit Nehru was no longer there.

What happened then? As per the requirements of article 252 of the Constitution, the State Legislature of Assam, in 1965, passed a Resolution authorising and empowering the Central Parliament to put through this legislation. But there was no second Legislature at that time to be found to pass a Resolution. Nagaland was there which had achieved Statehood in 1962. Nagaland, at that time, was in turmoil, passing through a travail of fire and blood and the forces there, at that time, were perhaps more interested in separatism rather than in integration. So, the constitutional requirements could not be fulfilled.

Then, Meghalaya did not acquire Statehood till 1971-72. As soon as it did, its Assembly passed the required Resolution in April, 1972. But in the meantime, the Government of Assam had gone back on its previous Resolution and made it quite clear that it did not wish to standby the previous stand it had taken and it wanted Assam to be excluded from the jurisdiction of this proposed University. Again, there was a constitutional deadlock. Assam had passed a Resolution. There was no second Legislature to pass it. Nagaland, at that time, was not in a position to do it. When Meghalaya came into existence, it passed a Resolution. But the Assam Government went back on its previous stand. So, there was a constitutional deadlock. Only in February of this year, 1973, the Assembly of Negaland was in a position to pass a Resolution and, therefore, broke the constitutional deadlock.

This is a long and tortuous path which has been taken and traversed for the last 10 years to bring into being this Central University. I think, the time has come now when at last this legislation has been put on the anvil, not to quibble too much just now on the imperfections or the technical deficiencies of this Bill which are there—I admit it—but to see that this University is established. I welcome this Bill from that point of view and my party supports the whole idea and the principle behind it. I will say—I do not wish to sound uncharitable—with all this historical background. I myselfsee no reason why at any time this University should have been named'after our Prime Ministerl. I am very glad that the idea has been dropped and I am very glad that she has also concurred in the fact that her name should not be associated with this University.

Sir, we have come a long way from those days of 1962-63. At that time, the very concept of allowing these people of Hill regions the eastern and north-eastern border to develop' in the shortest possible time to full Statehood was viewed by many sections and many people in this country with varying degrees of opposition, varying from the utmost caution to open hostility. There were friends here of the Jana Sangh who in the name of national security, saying that these areas are strategical areas on the border of our country, raised a bogey here that if the people are given Statehood, if the whole area is divided up in a number of separate States it will imperil the security and the defence of our country, and so on. Now, we have come a long way from that and we hold firmly to the idea that India is a family of peoples with different cultures, different backgrounds, different histories, different languages, and the task of national integration is to make all of them feel that they are equal partners in this family, not that one is inferior to another in some way or the other, but they must be made to feel that they have got equal opportunities of growth and development and that in the case of weaker and less developed arlas,

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

special help, special encouragement and special consideration will be given to them.

I would say that it is now proved historically that Statehood for the different regions in this area was not a concession as some people wanted to make out, a concession to parochialism or a concession to regionalism in the bad sense it was a positive step to promote a national outlook and to draw these people into the mainstream of national life and development I feel that this new University, the proposed University, can be another potent factor in the accomplishment of this noble task That is why I would appeal to my good friend, Mr. Daga that he should not press his amendment because at this moment, from the point of view of national integration, from the political consideration of consolidating this assimilation of all the great peoples of our great country into one family, it is of the highest importance that this establishment of the University should go ahead, and later on we can look into the matter and see how the thing can be improved I would also appeal to Shri Samar Guha who has also tabled an amendment His amendment, I think, at this particular moment .

MR. CHAIRMAN Would he like to continue tomorrow ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I can, if you like

MR CHAIRMAN Please continue tomorrow The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 00 a m

**18 00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 9, 1973/ Vaisakha 19, 1895 (Saka)*

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